A

Short Introduction

OF

GRAMMAR

Generally to be uſed.

Compiled

And ſet forth for the bringing up of all thoſe that intend to attain

to the

KNOWLEDGE

of the

LATINE TONGUE.

CAMBRIDGE,
Printed by JOHN HAYES,
Printer to the Univerſity.
Anno Dom. 1691.

Fitzherbert

of Swynnerton Park, Co: Stafford.

FORM

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B L

TO THE
READER.

TO exhort every man to the learning of Grammar that intendeth to attain to the understanding of the tongues, (wherein is contained a great treasure of wisdom and knowledge) it would seem much vain and little needfull; for so much as it is to be known that nothing can surely be ended, whose beginning is either feeble or faulty; and no building be perfect, when as the foundation and ground-work is ready to fall, and unable to uphold the burden of the frame. Wherefore it were better for the thing it self, and more profitable for the learner, to understand how he may best come to that which he ought most necessarily to have, and to learn the plainest way of obtaining that which must be his best and certainest guide, both of reading and speaking, then to fall in doubt of the goodness, and necessity thereof: which I doubt, whether he shall more lament that he lacketh, or esteem that he hath it: and whether he shall oftner stumble at trifles and be deceived in light matters, when he hath it not; or judge truely and faithfully of divers weighty things, when he hath it. The which hath seemed to many very hard to compass aforetime, because that they who professed this Art of teaching Grammar, did teach divers Grammars, and not one: and if by chance they taught one Grammar, yet they did it diversly, and so could not do it all best: because there is but one bestness, not onely in every thing, but also in the manner of every thing.

As for the diversity of Grammars, it is well and profitably taken away by the Kings Majesties wisdom, who foreseeing the inconvenience, and favoura-

bly providing the remedy, cauſed one kind of Grammar by ſundry Learned Men to be diligently drawn, and ſo to be ſet out onely, every where to be taught for the uſe of learners, and for avoiding the hurt in changing of School-maſters.

The variety of teaching is diverſe yet, and always will be: for that every School-maſter liketh that he knoweth, and ſeeth not the uſe of that he knoweth not; and therefore judgeth that the moſt ſufficient way, which he ſeeth to be the readieſt mean, and perfecteſt kind, to bring a learner to have a through knowledge therein.

Wherefore it is not amiſs, if one ſeeing by trial an eaſier and readier way then the common ſort of teachers do, would ſay what he hath proved, and for the commodity allowed; that others not knowing the ſame; might by experience prove the like, and then by proof reaſonable judge the like; not hereby excluding the better way when it is found; but in the mean ſeaſon forbidding the worſe.

The firſt and chiefeſt point is, that the diligent Maſter make not the Scholar haſte to much; but that he in continuance and diligence of teaching, make him to rehearſe ſo, that untill he hath perfectly that which is behind, he ſuffer him not to go forward: for this poſting haſte overthroweth and hurteth a great ſort of wits, and caſteth them into an amazedneſs, when they know not how they ſhall either go forward, or backward; but ſtick faſt as one plunged, that cannot tell what to do, or which way to turn him: and then the Maſter thinketh the Scholar to be a dullard, and the Scholar thinketh the thing to be uneaſie, and too hard for his wit: and the one hath an evil opinion of the other, when oftentimes it is in neither, but in the kind of teaching. Wherefore the beſt and chiefeſt point throughly to be kept is, that the Scholar have in mind ſo perfectly that which he hath learned, and

under-

underſtand it ſo, that not onely it be not a ſtop for him, but alſo a light and help unto the reſidue that followeth. This ſhall be the Maſters eaſe, and the childs encouraging, when the one ſhall ſee his labour take good effect, and thereby in teaching be leſs tormented; and the other ſhall think the thing eaſier, and ſo with more gladneſs be ready to go about the ſame.

In going forward, let him have of every declenſion of Nouns, and conjugation of Verbs, ſo many ſeveral examples as they paſs them; that it may ſeem to the School-maſter, no word in the Latine tongue to be ſo hard for that part, as the Scholar ſhall not be able, praiſably to enter into the forming thereof. And ſurely the multitude of examples (if the eaſieſt and commoneſt be taken firſt, and ſo come to the ſtranger and harder) muſt needs bring this profit withall, that the Scholar ſhall beſt underſtand, and ſooneſt conceive the reaſon of the rules, and beſt be acquainted with the faſhion of the tongue. Wherein it is profitable, not onely that he can orderly decline his Noun, and his Verb; but every way, forward, backward, by caſes, by perſons: that neither caſe of Noun, nor perſon of Verb can be required, that he cannot without ſtop or ſtudy tell. And untill this time I count not the Scholar perfect, nor ready to go any further till he hath this already learned.

This when he can perfectly do, and hath learned every part, not by rote, but by reaſon, and is more cunning in the underſtanding of the thing, then in rehearſing of the words (which is not paſt a quarter of a years diligence, or very little more, to a painfull and diligent man, if the Scholar have a mean wit) then let him paſs to the Concords, to know the agreement of parts among themſelves, with like way and diligence as is afore deſcribed.

Wherein plain and ſundry examples, and continual rehearſal of things learned, and ſpecially the daily

declining of a Verb, and turning him into all fashions, shall make the great and heavy labour so easie and so pleasant for the framing of sentences, that it will be rather a delight unto them, that they may be able to do well; then pain in searching of an unused and unacquainted thing.

When these concords be well known unto them (an easie and pleasant pain, if the fore-grounds be well and throughly beaten in) let them not continue in learning of their rules orderly, as they lie in their *Syntax*, but rather learn some pretty book wherein is contained not onely the eloquence of the tongue, but also a good plain lesson of honesty and godliness; and thereof take some little sentence as it lieth and learn to make the same first out of English into Latine, not seeing the book or construing it thereupon. And if there fall any necessary rule of the *Syntax* to be known, then to learn it, as the occasion of the sentence giveth cause that day: which sentence once made well, and as nigh as may be with the words of the book, then to take the book and construe it; and so shall he be less troubled with the parsing of it, and easilest carry his lesson in mind.

And although it was said before, that the Scholars should learn but a little at once, it is not meant that when the Master hath heard them a while, he should let them alone (for that were more negligence for both parts) but I would, all their time they be at School, they should never be idle, but always occupied in a continual rehearsing and looking back again to those things they have learned, and be more bound to keep well their old, then to take forth any new.

Thus if the Master occupy them, he shall see a little lesson take a great deal of time, and diligently enquiring and examining of the parts, and the rules, not to be done so quickly and speedily as it might be thought to be; within a while by this use, the Scholar

shall

ſhall be brought to a good kind of readineſs of making, to the which if there be adjoined ſome uſe of ſpeaking (which muſt neceſſarily be had) he ſhall be brought paſt the wearifom bitterneſs of his learning.

A great help to further this readineſs of making and ſpeaking ſhall be, if the Maſter give him an Engliſh book, and cauſe him ordinarily every day to turn ſome part into Latine. This exerciſe cannot be done without his rules, and therefore doth eſtabliſh them, and ground them ſurely in his mind for readineſs, and maketh him more able to ſpeak ſuddenly, whenſoever any preſent occaſion is offered for the ſame. And it doth help his learning more a great deal, to turn out of Engliſh into Latine, then on the contrary.

Furthermore we ſee many can underſtand Latine, that cannot ſpeak it; and when they read the Latine word in the book, can tell you the Engliſh thereof at any time: but when they have laid away their book, they cannot contrariwiſe tell you for the Engliſh the Latine again, whenſoever you will ask them. And therefore this exerciſe helpeth this ſore well, and maketh thoſe words which he underſtandeth, to be readier by uſe unto him, and ſo perfecteth him in the tongue handſomely.

Theſe precepts, well kept, will bring a man clear paſt the uſe of this Grammar book, and make him as ready as his book, and ſo meet to further things: whereof it were out of ſeaſon to give precepts here. And therefore this may be for this purpoſe enough, which to good School-maſters and skilfull is not ſo needfull, to other meaner and leſs practiſed it may be not onely worth the labour of reading, but alſo of the uſing.

AN ADVERTISEMENT TO THE READER.

IN this Impreſſion, for the greater profit and eaſe both of Maſter and Scholar, in the Engliſh rules, and in the Latine Syntax, theſe words, wherein the force of each example lieth, are noted with letters and figures, where need is: the governour, director or guider, or that which is in place of it with a; *the governed, or that which is guided by it with* b: *Or if there be more governours, the firſt with* a, *the ſecond with* aa; *and ſo if more governeds, the firſt with* b, *the ſecond with* bb; *and ſometimes the order is directed by* a, b, c; *or by figures, and words of the ſame and ſuch like nature, coupled together with little ſtrokes between, ſo much as may be. That ſo in ſaying the enſamples, the children may (where or when the Maſter pleaſeth) render again onely thoſe words which are the enſample; as ſaying,* Quis niſi b mentis a inops oblatum reſpuat aurum? *may repeat again,* a inops, b mentis. *So throughout all the Latine Rules, for the better underſtanding thereof, and for a ſhort repetition, when the Maſter pleaſeth, the ſums of all the rules are ſet down, either in the words before the rule, or in the margin, that ſo they may be changed together briefly, and make perfect ſenſe.*

The

The Latine letters are thus written.

The capital Letters.

A B C D E F G H J I K L M N O P Q R S T V U X Y Z.

A B C D E F G H J I K L M N O P Q R S T V U X Y Z.

The ſmall Letters.

a b c d e f g h j i k l m n o p q r ſ s t v u x y z.

a b c d e f g h j i k l m n o p q r ſ s t v u x y z.

Letters are divided into vowels and conſonants.

A vowel is a letter which maketh a full and perfect ſound of it ſelf; and there are five in number: namely, *a, e, i, o, u*; whereunto is added the Greek vowel *y*.

A conſonant is a letter which muſt needs be founded with a vowel; as *b* with *e*. And all the letters, except the vowels, are conſonants.

A ſyllable is the pronouncing of one letter or more with one breath; as, *A-ve*.

A diphthong is the ſound of two vowels in one ſyllable, and of them there be four in number namely, *æ, œ, au, eu*; whereunto is added *ei*: as *Æneas, cœna, audio, euge, hei*.

Inſtead of *æ* and *œ*, we commonly do pronounce *e*.

The Greek letters are thus written.

The capital Letters.

Α Β Γ Δ Ε Ζ Η Θ Ι Κ Λ Μ Ν Ξ Ο Π Ρ Σ Τ Υ Φ Χ Ψ Ω.

The ſmall Letters.

α β γ δ ε ζ η θ ι κ λ μ ν ξ ο π ρ σ ς τ υ φ χ ψ ω.

PRE-

PRECATIO.

DOmine Pater, cœli ac terræ Effector, qui liberaliter tribuis ſapientiam omnibus eam cum fiducia abs te petentibus, exorna ingenii mei bonitatem, quam cum cæteris naturæ viribus mihi infudiſti, lumine divinæ gratiæ tuæ: ut non modò quæ ad cognoſcendum te & Servatorem noſtrum Dominum Jeſum valeant intelligam; ſed etiam ità mente & voluntate perſequar, & indies benignitate tuâ, cum doctrinâ, tum pietate proficiam: ut qui efficis omnia in omnibus, in me reſplendeſcere dona tua facias, ad gloriam ſempiternam immortalis Majeſtatis tuæ. *Amen.*

A PRAYER.

OAlmighty Lord and mercifull Father, maker of heaven and earth, which of thy free liberality giveſt wiſdom abundantly to all that with faith and full aſſurance aſk it of thee, beautifie by the light of thy heavenly grace the towardneſs of my wit, the which with all powers of nature thou haſt poured into me; that I may not onely underſtand thoſe things which may effectually bring me to the knowledge of thee, and the Lord Jeſus our Saviour; but alſo, with my whole heart and will conſtantly follow the ſame, and receive daily increaſe through thy bountifull goodneſs towards me, as well in good life as doctrine: ſo that thou, which worketh all things in all creatures, mayeſt make thy gracious benefits ſhine in me, to the endleſs glory and honour of thine immortal Majeſty. So be it.

AN

AN INTRODUCTION OF THE EIGHT PARTS OF *LATINE SPEECH.*

IN Speech be these eight parts following:

Noun, Pronoun, Verb, Participle,	declined.	Adverb, Conjunction, Preposition, Interjection.	undeclined.

Of a Noun.

A Noun is the name of a thing that may be seen, felt, heard or understood: as the name of my hand in Latine, is manus; the name of an house, is domus; the name of goodness, is bonitas. A Noun.

Of Nouns some be Substantives, and some be Adjectives. Nouns of two sorts.

A Noun Substantive is that standeth by himself, and requireth not another word to be joyned with him to shew his signification: as, Homo, *a man:* And it is declined with one article; as, Hic magister, *a master:* or else with two at the most: as, Hic & hæc parens, *a father or mother.* A Noun Substantive.

A Noun Adjective is that cannot stand by it self in reason or signification, but requireth to be joyned with another word, as, Bonus, *good.* Pulcher, *fair.* And it is declined either with three terminations: as, Bonus, bona, bonum: or else with three articles: as, Hic, hæc, & hoc Felix, *happy:* Hic & hæc Levis, & hoc Leve, *light.* A Noun Adjective.

Two kinds of Nouns Substantives.

A Noun Substantive either is proper to the thing that it betokeneth: as, Edvardus is my proper name: or else is common to more; as, Homo is a common name to all men.

Numbers of Nouns.

IN Nouns be two Numbers, the Singular and the Plural. The Singular number speaketh but of one: as, Lapis, *a stone*. The plural number speaketh of more then one: as, Lapides, *stones*.

Cases of Nouns.

NOuns be declined with six cases, Singularly and Plurally, the Nominative, the Genitive, the Dative, the Accusative, the Vocative, and the Ablative.

Nominative case.

The Nominative case cometh before the Verb, and answereth to this question, Who or what? as, Magister docet, *The Master teacheth.*

Genitive.

The Genitive case is known by this token *Of:* and answereth to this question, Whose or whereof? as, Doctrina Magistri, *The learning of the Master.*

Dative.

The Dative case is known by this token, *To:* and answereth to this question, To whom? or To what? as, Do librum Magistro, *I give a book to the Master.*

Accusative.

The Accusative case followeth the Verb, and, answereth to this question, Whom or what? as, Amo Magistrum, *I love the Master.*

Vocative.

The Vocative case is known by calling or speaking to: as, O Magister, *O Master.*

Ablative.

The Ablative case is commonly joyned with Prepositions serving to the Ablative case: as, De Magistro, *Of the Master.* Coram Magistro, *Before the Master.*

Also In, With, Through, For, From, By, and Than after the Comparative degree, be signs of the Ablative case.

Articles

Articles.

ARticles are borrowed of the Pronoun, and be thus declined:

Singulariter.		Pluraliter.	
Nominat.	*hic, hæc, hoc.*	*Nomin.*	*hi, hæ, hæc.*
Genitivo	*hujus.*	*Genit.*	*horum, harum.*
Dativo	*huic.*	*Dativo*	*his.* (*horum.*
Accuſ.	*hunc, hanc, hoc.*	*Accuſ.*	*hos, has, hæc.*
Vocativo	*caret.*	*Vocativo*	*caret.*
Ablativo	*hoc, hac, hoc.*	*Ablativo*	*his.*

Genders of Nouns.

GEnders of Nouns be ſeven: the Maſculine, the Feminine, the Neuter, the Commune of two, the Commune of three, the Doubtfull and the Epicene.

The Maſculine Gender is declined with this article Hic: as, Hic vir, *a man.*

The Feminine Gender is declined with this article Hæc: as, Hæc mulier, *a woman.*

The Neuter Gender is declined with this article Hoc: as, Hoc ſaxum, *a ſtone.*

The Commune of two is declined with Hic, and hæc: as, Hic & hæc parens, *a father or mother.*

The Commune of three is declined with Hic, hæc, and hoc: as, Hic, hæc & hoc felix, *happy.*

The Doubtful Gender is declined with Hic, or hæc: as, Hic vel hæc dies, *a day.*

The Epicene Gender is declined with one article; and under that one article both kinds are ſignified: as, Hic paſſer, *a ſparrow.* Hæc aquila, *an eagle,* both he and ſhe.

The

The Declensions of Nouns.

There be five Declensions of Nouns.

I. THE first is, when the Genitive and Dative case singular end in æ: the Accusative in am: the Vocative like the Nominative: the Ablative in â: the Nominative plural in æ: the Genitive in arum: the Dative in is: the Accusative in as: the Vocative like the Nominative: the Ablative in is:

As in example:

Hæc mensa. Hic Poeta. Hic & hæc Verna.	Singulariter.	*Nominat. hæc musa.*	Pluraliter.	*Nominat. hæ musæ.*
		Genitivo hujus musæ.		*Genit. harum musarum.*
		Dativo huic musæ.		*Dativo his musis.*
		Accus. hanc musam.		*Accusat. hæs musas.*
		Vocativo ô musa.		*Vocativo ô musæ.*
		Ablat. ab hac musâ.		*Ablat. ab his musis.*

Note. Note that Filia and Nata, do make the Dative and the Ablative plural in is, or in abus: Also dea, mula, equa, liberta, make the Dative and the Ablative case plural in abus onely.

II. THE second is, when the Genitive case singular endeth in i: the Dative in o: the Accusative in um: the Vocative for the most part like the Nominative: the Ablative in o: the Nominative plural in i: the Genitive in orum: the Dative in is: the Accusative in os: the Vocative like the Nominative: the Ablative in is.

As in example.

Hic vir. Hic liber. Hæc colus. Hic logos.	Singulariter.	*Nom. hic magister.*	Pluraliter.	*Nomin. hi magistri.*
		Gen. hujus magistri.		*Gen. horum magistrorum.*
		Dativo huic magistro.		*Dativo his magistris.*
		Acc. hunc magistrum.		*Accus. hos magistros.*
		Vocativo ô magister.		*Vocativo ô magistri.*
		Abl. ab hoc magistro.		*Ablat. ab his magistris.*

Note. Here is to be noted, that, when the Nominative endeth in us, the Vocative shall end in e: as,

Nomi-

Nominativo hic Dominus, Vocativo ô Domine. **Except** Deus, **that maketh** ô Deus; **and** Filius, **that maketh** ô Fili.

When the Nominative endeth in ius, **if it be a proper name of a man, the Vocative shall end in** i: **as,** Nominativo hic Georgius, Vocativo ô Georgi.

Also these Nouns following make their Vocative in e, **or in** us: Agnus, lucus, vulgus, populus, chorus, fluvius.

Note also that all Nouns of the Neuter Gender, of what declension soever they be, have the Nominative, the Accusative, and the Vocative alike in both numbers, and in the plural number they end all in a: **As in example;** *Note.*

Singulariter.	*Nom. hoc regnum.*	Pluraliter.	*Nominat. hæc regna.*
	Gen. hujus regni.		*Gen. horum regnorum.*
	Dativo huic regno.		*Dativo his regnis.*
	Accus. hoc regnum.		*Accusat. hæc regna.*
	Vocativo ô regnum.		*Vocativo ô regna.*
	Ablat. ab hoc regno.		*Ablat. ab his regnis.*

Hoc damnum.
Hoc malum.
Hoc verbum.

Except Ambo **and** Duo, **which make the Neuter Gender in** o, **and be thus declined.**

Pluraliter.
Nominativo ambo, ambæ, ambo.
Genitivo amborum, ambarum, amborum.
Dativo ambobus, ambabus, ambobus.
Accusativo ambos, ambas, ambo.
Vocativo ambo, ambæ, ambo.
Abl. ambobus, ambabus, ambobus. **Likewise** *Duo.*

THE third is, when the Genitive case singular endeth in is: the Dative in i: the Accusative in em, and sometime in im, and sometime in both: the Vocative like the Nominative: the Ablative in e, or i, and sometime in both: the Nominative plural in es: the Genitive in um, and sometime in ium: the Dative in bus: the Accusative in es: the Vocative like the Nominative: the Ablative in bus. III.

As in example:

Hic pater.
Hoc panis.
Hoc opus.
Hoc caput.
Hæc nubes.

Singulariter.	*Nominat. hic lapis.*	Pluraliter.	*Nominat. hi lapides.*
	Genit. hujus lapidis.		*Gen. horum lapidum.*
	Dativo huic lapidi.		*Dativo his lapidibus.*
	Accuſ. hunc lapidem.		*Accuſat. hos lapides.*
	Vocativo ô lapis.		*Vocativo ô lapides.*
	Ablat. ab hoc lapide.		*Ablat. ab his lapidibus.*

Hic vel hæc bubo.
Hæc virtus.
Hoc animal.
Hoc cubile.
Hoc calcar.

Singulariter.	*No. hic & hæc parens.*	Pluraliter.	*Nom. hi & hæ parentes.*
	Gen. hujus parentis.		*Gen. horum & harum parentum.*
	Dativo huic parenti.		*Dat. his parentibus.*
	Accuſat. hunc & hanc parentem.		*Ac. hos & has parentes.*
	Vocativo ô parens.		*Vocativo ô parentes.*
	Ablat. ab hoc & hac parente.		*Ablat. ab his parentibus.*

IV. THE fourth is, when the Genitive caſe ſingular endeth in us: the Dative in ui: the Accuſative in um: the Vocative like the Nominative: the Ablative in u. The Nominative plural in us: the Genitive in uum: the Dative in ibus: the Accuſative in us: the Vocative like the Nominative: the Ablative in ibus.

As in example:

Hic gradus.
Hæc porticus.
Hoc cornu.

Singulariter.	*Nominat. hæc manus.*	Pluraliter.	*Nominat. hæ manus.*
	Genit. hujus manus.		*Gen. harum manuum.*
	Dativo huic manui.		*Dat. his manibus.*
	Accuſ. hanc manum.		*Accuſat. has manus.*
	Vocativo ô manus.		*Vocativo ô manus.*
	Ablat. ab hac manu.		*Ablat. ab his manibus.*

V. THE fifth is, when the Genitive and Dative caſe ſingular do end in ei: the Accuſative in em: the Vocative like the Nominative: the Ablative in e. The Nominative plural in es: the Genitive in erum: the Dative in ebus: the Accuſative in es: the Vocative like the Nominative: the Ablative in ebus.

As in example:

Singulariter,	*Nom. hic meridies.*	Pluraliter,	*Nominat. hi meridies.*	Hæc res.
	Gen. hujus meridiei.		*Gen. horum meridierum.*	Hæc facies.
	Dat. huic meridiei.		*Dat. his meridiebus.*	Hæc acies.
	Ac. hunc meridiem.		*Accusat. hos meridies.*	
	Vocat. ô meridies.		*Vocat. ô meridies.*	
	Abl. ab hoc meridie.		*Ablat. ab his meridiebus.*	

Note that all nouns of the fifth declension be of the feminine gender, except meridies **and** dies. *Note.*

The declining of Adjectives.

A Noun adjective of three terminations is thus declined, after the first and second declension.

Singulariter,	*Nom. bonus, bona, bonum.*	Pluraliter,	*Nom. boni, bonæ, bona.*	Niger, a, um.
	Gen. boni, bonæ, boni.		*Ge. bonorum, bonarum,*	Tardus, a, um
	Dat. bono, bonæ, bono.		*Dat. bonis. (bonorum.*	Satur, a, um.
	Ac. bonum, bonâ, bonum.		*Ac. bonos, bonas, bona.*	
	Voc. bone, bona, bonum.		*Voc. boni, bonæ, bona.*	
	Abl. bono, bonâ, bono.		*Ablativo bonis.*	

There are besides these, certain nouns adjectives of another manner of declining, which make the Genitive case singular in ius, **and the Dative in** i: **which be these that follow, with their compounds.** An Except.

Singulariter,	*Nom. unus, una, unum.*	Pluraliter,	*Nom. uni, unæ, una.*	
	Genitivo unius.		*Gen. unorum, unarum,*	
	Dativo uni.		*Dat. unis. (unorum.*	
	Ac. unum, unam, unum.		*Ac. unos, unas, una.*	
	Voc. une, una, unum.		*Vocat. uni, unæ, una.*	
	Ablat. uno, unâ, uno.		*Ablativo unis.*	

Note that unus, una, unum, **hath not the plural number, but when it is joined with a word that lacketh the singular number: as,** Unæ literæ; Una mœnia. *Note.*

In like manner be declined totus, solus, **and also** ullus, alius, alter, uter **and** neuter: **saving that these five last rehearsed lack the Vocative case.** Alius hath aliud neuter

A Noun adjective of three articles is thus declined after the third declension:

Ingens, Solers, Capax, Vetus.

	Singulariter,	Pluraliter,
Nominativo	hic, hæc & hoc felix.	hi & hæ felices, & hæc felicia.
Genit.	hujus felicis.	Gen. horum, harum & horum felicium.
Dat.	huic felici.	Dativo his felicibus.
Ac.	hunc & hanc felicem, & hoc felix.	Ac. hos & has felices, & hæc felicia.
Vocativo	ô felix.	V. ô felices & ô felicia.
Abl.	ab hoc, hac & hoc felice, vel felici.	Abl. ab his felicibus.

Levis & leve. Celer celeris & celere. Melior & melius.

	Singulariter,	Pluraliter,
Nom.	hic & hæc tristis, & hoc triste.	hi & hæ tristes, & hæc tristia.
Genit.	hujas tristis.	Gen. horum, harum & horum tristium.
Dat.	huic tristi.	Dat. his tristibus.
Ac.	hunc & hanc tristem & hoc triste.	Ac. hos & has tristes, & hæc tristia.
V.	ô tristis, & ô triste.	V. ô tristes & ô tristia.
Ablat.	ab hoc, hac & hoc tristi.	Ablat. ab his tristibus.

Comparison of Nouns.

ADjectives, whose signification may increase or be diminished, may form comparison.

Three degrees of comparison. The positive.

There be three degrees of comparison: the positive, the comparative, and the superlative.

The positive betokeneth the thing absolutely without excess: as, Durus, *Hard.*

The comparative.

The comparative somewhat exceedeth his positive in signification: as, Durior, *harder.* And it is formed of the first case of his positive that endeth in i, by putting thereto or and us: as of Duri, hic & hæc durior, & hoc durius: of Tristi, hic & hæc tristior, & hoc tristius: of Dulci, hic & hæc dulcior, & hoc dulcius.

The superlative.

The superlative exceedeth his positive in the highest

highest degree: as, Duriſſimus, *Hardeſt.* And it is formed of the first case of his positive that endeth in i, by putting thereto ſ and ſimus, as of Duri, duriſſimus; of Triſti, triſtiſſimus; of Dulci, dulciſſimus.

From these general rules are excepted these that follow, Bonus, melior, optimus: Malus, pejor, peſſimus: Magnus, major, maximus: Parvus, minor, minimus: Multus, plurimus; multa, plurima; multum, plus plurimum. Exception.

And if the positive end in er, the superlative is formed of the nominative case, by putting to rimus; as, Pulcher, pulcherrimus. Ater. Teter. Acer.

Also these nouns ending in lis, make the superlative by changing lis into limus, as Humilis, humillimus: Similis, ſimillimus: Facilis, facillimus: Gracilis, gracillimus: Agilis, agillimus; Docilis, docillimus.

All other nouns ending in lis, do follow the general rule aforegoing: as, Utilis, utiliſſimus.

Also if a vowel come before us, it is compared by Magis and Maximè: as Pius, magis pius, maximè pius: Aſſiduus, magis aſſiduus, maximè aſſiduus. Igneus. Impius. Arduus. Strenuus.

Of the Pronoun.

A Pronoun is a part of speech much like to a Noun; which is used in shewing or rehearsing.

There be fifteen Pronouns, Ego, tu, ſui, ille, ipſe, iſte, hic, is, meus, tuus, ſuus, noſter, veſter, noſtras, veſtras: whereof four have the Vocative case: as, Tu, meus, noſter, and noſtras, and all others lack the Vocative case. There be fifteen Pronouns.

To these may be added their compounds, Egomet, tute, idem; and also Qui, quæ, quod.

These eight Pronouns, Ego, tu, ſui, ille, ipſe,

Primitives. iſte, hic, and is, be Primitives: ſo called, for becauſe they be not derived of others. And they be alſo called Demonſtratives, becauſe they ſhew a thing not ſpoken of before.

Demonſtratives.

Relatives. And theſe ſix, Hic, ille, iſte, is, idem, and qui, be Relatives; becauſe they rehearſe a thing that was ſpoken of before.

Derivatives. Theſe ſeven, Meus, tuus, ſuus, noſter, veſter, noſtrâs, veſtrâs, be Derivatives: for they be derived of their Primitives, Mei, tui, ſui, noſtri, and veſtri.

Five things belonging to a Pronoun. There belong to a Pronoun theſe five things; Number, Caſe and Gender, as are in a Noun: Declenſion and Perſon, as here followeth.

The Declenſions of Pronouns.

There be four Declenſions of Pronouns.

The firſt declenſion. Theſe three, Ego, tu, ſui, be of the firſt declenſion, and be thus declined;

Singulariter,	*Nominativo Ego.*	Pluraliter,	*Nominativo nos.*
	Genitivo mei.		*Ge. noſtrûm vel noſtrî.*
	Dativo mihi.		*Dativo nobis.*
	Accuſativo me.		*Accuſativo nos.*
	Vocativo caret.		*Vocativo caret.*
	Ablativo à me.		*Ablativo à nobis.*

Singulariter,	*Nominativo Tu.*	Pluraliter,	*Nominativo vos.*
	Genitivo tui.		*Gen. veſtrûm vel veſtrî.*
	Dativo tibi.		*Dativo vobis.*
	Accuſativo te.		*Accuſativo vos.*
	Vocativo ô tu.		*Vocativo ô vos.*
	Ablativo à te.		*Ablativo à vobis.*

Singulariter & Pluraliter,	*Nominat. caret.*	*Genit. ſui.*	*Dativo ſibi.*
	Accuſativo ſe.	*Vocativo caret.*	*Ablativo à ſe.*

The ſecond declenſion. Theſe ſix, Ille, ipſe, iſte, hic, is, and qui, be of the ſecond declenſion, and be thus declined;

Sin-

Singulariter,	*Nomin. iſte, iſta, iſtud.*	Pluraliter,	*Nomin. iſti, iſtæ, iſta.*
	Genitivo iſtius.		*Genit. iſtorum, iſtarum, iſtorum.*
	Dativo iſti.		*Dat. iſtis.*
	Ac. iſtum, iſtam, iſtud.		*Accuſ. iſtos, iſtas, iſta.*
	Vocativo caret.		*Vocativo caret.*
	Ablat. iſto, iſtâ, iſto.		*Ablativo iſtis.*

Ille is declined like iſte; and alſo Ipſe, ſaving that the Neuter gender in the Nominative caſe, and in the Accuſative caſe ſingular maketh ipſum.

Nominativo hic, hæc, hoc: Genitivo hujus: Dativo huic: as afore in the Noun.

Singulariter,	*Nominat. is, ea, id.*	Pluraliter,	*Nominativo ii, eæ, ea.*
	Genitivo ejus.		*G. eorum, earum, eorum.*
	Dativo ei.		*Dativo iis, vel eis.*
	Accuſat. eum, eam, id.		*Accuſativo eos, eas, ea.*
	Vocativo caret.		*Vocativo caret.*
	Ablativo eo, eâ, eo.		*Ablativo iis, vel eis.*

Singulariter,	*Nomin. qui, quæ, quod.*	Pluraliter,	*N. qui, quæ, quæ.*
	Genitivo cujus.		*G. quorum, quarũ, quorum.*
	Dativo cui.		*Dat. quibus vel queis.*
	Ac. quem, quam, quod.		*Accuſ. quos, quas, quæ.*
	Vocat. caret.		*Vocativo caret.*
	Abl. quo, quâ, quo vel quî.		*Abl. quibus vel queis.*

Likewiſe Quis and Quid be declined, whether they be Interrogatives, or Indefinites. Alſo Quiſquis is thus declined;

Nominat.	*Quiſquis, Quicquid.*	*Accuſat.*	*Quic- quid.*	*Ablat.*	*Quoquo, Quaqua, Quoquo.*

The compound of Quis.

where note, that Quid is always a Subſtantive of the Neuter gender. *Note.*

Theſe five, Meus, tuus, ſuus, noſter, and veſter, are of the third declenſion, and be declined like Nouns Adjectives of three terminations, in this wiſe: The third declenſion.

Singulariter,	*Nom.* meus, mea, meum.	Pluraliter,	*Nom.* mei, meæ, mea.
	Genit. mei, meæ, mei.		*Gen.* meorum, mearum, meorum.
	Dat. meo, meæ, meo.		*Dat.* meis.
	Ac. meum, meam, meum.		*Accuſ.* meos, meas, mea.
	Vocat. mi, mea, meum.		*Vocat.* mei, meæ, mea.
	Ablat. meo, mea, meo.		*Ablativo* meis.

So is Noſter declined, and tuus, ſuus, veſter, ſaving that theſe three laſt do lack the Vocative caſe.

The fourth declenſion.

Noſtras, veſtras, and this noun Cujas, be of the fourth declenſion, and be thus declined.

Singulariter,	*Nom.* hîc & hæc noſtras & hoc noſtrate.	Pluraliter,	*Nom.* hi & hæ noſtrates & hæc noſtratia.
	Gen. hujus noſtratis.		*Gen.* horum, harum, & horum noſtratium.
	Dat. huic noſtrati.		*Dat.* his noſtratibus.
	Ac. hunc & hanc noſtratem & hoc noſtrate.		*Ac.* hos & has noſtrates, & hæc noſtratia.
	Vocativo ô noſtras, & ô noſtrate.		*Vocat.* ô noſtrates, & ô noſtratia.
	Ablat. ab hoc, hac & hoc noſtrate vel noſtrati.		*Abl.* ab his noſtratibus.

Note. Here is to be noted, that Noſtras, veſtras, and this noun Cujas, be called Gentiles, becauſe they properly betoken pertaining to Countries or Nations, to Sects or Factions.

A Pronoun hath three Perſons.

Perſons three.

The firſt perſon ſpeaketh of himſelf: as, Ego, *I*, Nos, *We*.

The ſecond perſon is ſpoken to: as, Tu, *Thou*, Vos, *Ye*. And of this perſon is alſo every Vocative caſe.

The third perſon is ſpoken of: as, Ille, *He*; Illi, *They*: and therefore all Nouns, Pronouns, and Participles, be of the third perſon.

Of a Verb.

A Verb is a part of Speech declined with mood and tense, and betokeneth doing, as, Amo, *I love*: or suffering, as, Amor, *I am loved*: or being; as, Sum, *I am*. A Verb.

Of Verbs, such as have persons, be called Personals: as, Ego amo, tu amas. And such as have no persons, be called Impersonals: as, Tædet, *It irketh*; Oportet, *it behoveth*.

Of Verbs Personals there be five kinds; Active, Passive, Neuter, Deponent, and Commune. Verbs Personals.

A verb Active endeth in o, and betokeneth to do: as, Amo, *I love*; and by putting to r, it may be a passive; as, Amor. Active.

A verb Passive endeth in or, and betokeneth to suffer: as, Amor, *I am loved*; and by putting away r, it may be an active: as, Amo. Passive.

A verb Neuter endeth in o or m, and cannot take r to make him a passive: as, Curro, *I run*; Sum, *I am*. And it is Englished sometime actively: as, Curro, *I run*: and sometime passively: as, Ægroto, *I am sick*. Neuter.

A verb Deponent endeth in r, like a passive: and yet in signification is but either active; as, Loquor verbum, *I speak a word*: or neuter; as, Glorior, *I boast*. Deponent.

A verb Commune endeth in r, and yet in signification is both active and passive: as, Osculor te, *I kiss thee*; Osculor à te, *I am kissed of thee*. Commune.

Moods.

Moods six. There be six Moods: the Indicative, the Imperative, the Optative, the Potential, the Subjunctive, and the Infinitive.

Indicative. The Indicative mood sheweth a reason true or false; as, Ego amo, *I love:* or else asketh a question: as, Amas tu? *Dost thou love?*

Imperative. The Imperative biddeth or commandeth; as, Ama, *Love thou.*

Optative. The Optative wisheth or desireth, with these signs, *Would God, I pray God,* or *God grant,* as Utinam amem, *I pray God I love:* and hath commonly an adverb of wishing joined with him.

Potential. The Potential mood is known by these signs, *May, can, might, would, should, could,* or *ought:* as, Amem, *I may,* or *can love:* without an Adverb joined with him.

Subjunctive. The Subjunctive mood hath evermore some Conjunction joined with him: as, Cùm amarem, *When I loved.* And it is called the Subjunctive mood, because it dependeth of another Verb in the same sentence, either going before, or coming after: as, Cum amarem, eram miser; *When I loved, I was a wretch.*

Infinitive. The Infinitive signifieth to do, to suffer, or to be, and hath neither number nor person, nor Nominative case before him: and is known commonly by this sign, *To:* as, Amare, *To love.* Also when two Verbs come together without any Nominative case between them, then the latter shall be the Infinitive mood: as, Cupio discere, *I desire to learn.*

Gerunds.

Gerunds three; *di, do, dum.* There be moreover belonging to the Infinitive mood of Verbs certain voices called Gerunds ending

ending in di, do, and dum: which have both the active and passive signification: as, Amandi, *Of loving*, or *of being loved:* Amando, *In loving*, or *in being loved:* Amandum, *To love*, or *to be loved.*

Supines.

There be also appertaining unto Verbs two Supines: the one ending in um, which is called the first Supine, because it hath the signification of the verb Active: as, Eo amatum, *I go to love:* And the other in u, which is called the latter Supine, because it hath for the most part the signification Passive: as, Difficilis amatu, *Hard to be loved.* Supines two, in *um*, and *u*.

Tenses.

There be five Tenses or times: the Present tense, the Preterimperfect, the Preterperfect, the Preterpluperfect, and the Future tense. Tenses five.

The Present tense speaketh of the time that now is: as, Amo, *I love.* Present tense.

The Preterimperfect tense speaketh of the time not perfectly past: as, Amabam, *I loved*, or *did love.* Preterimperfect.

The Preterperfect tense speaketh of the time perfectly past, with this sign *Have:* as, Amavi, *I have loved.* Preterperfect.

The Preterpluperfect tense speaketh of the time more then perfectly past, with this sign *Had:* as, Amaveram, *I had loved.* Preterpluperfect.

The Future tense speaketh of the time to come, with this sign *Shall* or *will:* as, Amabo, *I shall* or *will love.* Future.

Persons.

Persons.

Persons three.

There be also in Verbs three Persons in both numbers: as, Singulariter, Ego amo, *I love*; Tu amas, *Thou loveſt*; Ille amat, *He loveth*. Pluraliter, Nos amamus, *We love*; Vos amatis, *Ye love*; Illi amant, *They love*.

Conjugations.

Conjugations four.

VErbs have four Conjugations, which be known after this manner.

1. The firſt Conjugation hath a long before re and ris: as, Amāre, amāris.
2. The ſecond Conjugation hath e long before re and ris: as, Docēre, docēris.
3. The third Conjugation hath e ſhort before re and ris: as, Legĕre, legĕris.
4. The fourth Conjugation hath i long before re and ris: as, Audīre, audīris.

Verbs in O, of the four Conjugations be declined after theſe examples.

AMo, amas, amavi, amare: amandi, amando, amandum: amatum, amatu: amans, amaturus. } To love.

Doceo, doces, docui, docere: docendi, docendo, docendum: doctum, doctu: docens, docturus. } To teach.

Lego, legis, legi, legere: legendi, legendo, legendum: lectum, lectu: legens, lecturus. } To read.

Audio, audis, audivi, audire: audiendi, audiendo, audiendum: auditum, auditu: audiens, auditurus. } To hear.

Indica-

Indicative Mood, Preſent tenſe

	Singular,			*Plural,*		
	I love, or *do love,*	*thou loveſt,* or *doſt love,*	*he loveth,* or *doth love,*	*We love,* or *do love,*	*ye love,* or *do love,*	*they love,* or *do love.*
AMO,		amas,	amat.	Amamus,	amatis,	amant.
Doceo,		doces,	docet.	Docemus,	docetis,	docent.
Lego,		legis,	legit.	Legimus,	legitis,	legunt.
Audio,		audis,	audit.	Audimus,	auditis,	audiunt.

Preterimperfect tenſe ſingular, Amabam, Docebam, Legebam, Audiebam, bas, bat. *I loved* or *did love.* *Plur.* bamus, batis, bant.

Preterperfect tenſe ſingular, Amavi, Docui, Legi, Audivi, iſti, it. *I have loved.* *Plur.* imus, iſtis, êrunt vel êre.

Preterpluperfect tenſe ſingular, Amaveram, Docueram, Legeram, Audiveram, ras, rat. *I had loved.* *Plur.* ramus, ratis, rant.

Future tenſe ſingular, Amabo, Docebo, bis, bit. Legam, Audiam, es, et. *I ſhall* or *will love.* *Plur.* bimus, bitis, bunt. emus, etis, ent.

Impe-

Imperative Mood.

	Love, *thou*:	*Love he*, or *let him love*,	*Love we*, or *let us love*:	*Love* *ye*:	*Love they*, or *let them love.*
Present tense singular.	Ama, amato:	amet, amato.	*Pl.* amemus.	amate, amatote:	ament, amanto.
	Doce, doceto:	doceat, doceto.	*Pl.* doceamus,	docete, docetote,	doceant, docento.
	Lege, legito:	legat, legito.	*Plu.* legamus,	legite, legitote:	legant, leguto.
	Audi, audito:	audiat, audito.	*Pl.* audiamus,	audite, auditote:	audiant, audiunto.

Optative Mood.

God grant I love.

Present tense sing. utinam	Amem, Doceam, Legam, Audiam,	ames, amet. *Plur.* utin. amemus, ametis, ent. as, at. *Plural.* utinam amus, atis, ant.	
Preterimperfect tense sing. utinam	Amarem, Docerem, Legerem, Audirem,	*Would God I loved*, or *did love.* res, ret. *Pl.* utinam remus, retis, rent.	
Preterperfect tense sing. utinam	Amaverim, Docuerim, Legerim, Audiverim,	*I pray God I have loved.* ris, rit. *Plur.* utinam rimus, ritis, rint.	
Preterpluperfect tense sing. utinam	Amaviſſem, Docuiſſem, Legiſſem, Audiviſſem,	*Would God I had loved.* ſes, ſet. *Pl.* utinam ſemus, ſetis, ſent.	
Future tense singular. utinam	Amavero, Docuero, Legero, Audivero,	*God grant I ſhall* or *will love hereafter.* ris, rit. *Pl.* utinam rimus, ritis, rint.	

Potential

Potential Mood.

I may or *can love.*

Preſent tenſe ſing. Amem, ames, amet. *Plur.* amemus, ametis, ament.
Doceam, Legam, Audiam, as, at. *Plur.* amus, atis, ant.

Preterimperfect tenſe ſingular. Amarem, Docerem, Legerem, Audirem, *I might, would, ſhould, ought,* or *could (love.* res, ret. *Plur.* remus, retis, rent.

Preterperfect tenſe ſingular. Amaverim, Docuerim, Legerim, Audiverim, *I might, would, ſhould,* or *ought to have (loved.* ris, rit. *Plur.* rimus, ritis, rint.

Preterpluperfect tenſe ſingular. Amaviſſem, Docuiſſem, Legiſſem, Audiviſſem, *I might, would, ſhould,* or *ought to had (loved.* ſes, ſet. *Plur.* ſemus, ſetis, ſent.

Future tenſe ſingular. Amavero, Docuero, Legero, Audivero, *I may* or *can love hereafter.* ris, rit. *Plur.* rimus, ritis, rint.

Subjunctive Mood.

When I love.

Preſent tenſe ſingul. cùm Amem, ames, amet. *Plur.* cùm amemus, ametis, ent.
Doceam, Legam, Audiam, as, at. *Plural. cùm* amus, atis, ant.

Preter-

Preterim-perfect tense singular, cùm	Amarem, Docerem, Legerem, Audirem,	res, ret.	*When I loved,* or *did love.* *Plur. cùm* remus, retis, rent.
Preterper-fect tense singular, cùm	Amaverim, Docuerim, Legerim, Audiverim,	ris, rit.	*When I have loved.* *Plur. cùm* rimus, ritis, rint.
Preterplu-perfect tense singular, cùm	Amaviſſem, Docuiſſem, Legiſſem, Audiviſſem,	ſes, ſet.	*When I had loved.* *Plur. cùm* ſemus, ſetis, ſent.
Future tenſe singular, cùm	Amavero, Docuero, Legero, Audivero,	ris, rit.	*When I ſhall* or *will love.* *Plur. cùm* rimus, ritis, rint.

Infinitive Mood.

Preſent and Preterim-perfect tenſe.	Amare, Docere, Legere, Audire,	To	Love. Teach. Read. Hear.
Preterperf. tenſe and Preterplu-perfect tenſe.	Amaviſſe, Docuiſſe, Legiſſe, Audiviſſe,	To have or had	Loved. Taught. Read. Heard.
Future tenſe.	Amaturum Docturum Lecturum Auditurum	eſſe, To	love teach read hear hereafter.

Gerunds.

Amandi,	of loving:	do, in loving:	dum, to love.
Docendi,	of teaching:	do, in teaching:	dum, to teach.
Legendi,	of reading:	do, in reading:	dum, to read.
Audiendi,	of hearing:	do, in hearing:	dum, to hear.

Supines.

Supines.

Amatum,	To	Love.	Amatu,	To be	Loved.
Doctum,		Teach.	Doctu,		Taught.
Lectum,		Read.	Lectu,		Read.
Auditum,		Hear.	Auditu,		Heard.

A Participle of the present tense.
Amans, loving.
Docens, teaching.
Legens, reading.
Audiens, hearing.

The Participle of the first Future tense.
Amaturus, to love or about to love.
Docturus, to teach or about to teach.
Lecturus, to read or about to read.
Auditurus, to hear or about to hear.

Before we decline any Verbs in or, **for supplying of many Tenses lacking in all such Verbs, we must learn to decline this Verb** Sum **in this wise following.**

Sum, es, fui, esse, futurus; **To be.**

Indicative Mood.

Present tense singul. SUM, **I am:** es, est. *Pluraliter* Sumus, estis, sunt.

Preterimper. tense singul. Eram, **I was:** eras, erat. *Pluraliter* eramus, eratis, erant.

Preterperf. tense singul. Fui, **I have been:** fuisti, fuit. *Pluraliter* fuimus, fuistis, fuerunt vel fuêre.

Preterpluper. tense singul. Fueram, **I had been:** fueras, fuerat. *Pluraliter* fueramus, fueratis, fuerant.

Future tense singular. Ero, **I shall or will be:** eris, erit. *Pluraliter* erimus, eritis, erunt.

Impera-

Imperative Mood.

Preſent tenſe ſingul. Sis, Es, Eſto, **be thou** Sit, Eſto *Pl.* Simus, Sitis, Eſte, Eſtote, Sint, Sunto.

Optative Mood.

*Preſent ten. ſing.*utinam Sim, **I pray God I be:** ſis, ſit. *Plural.* utinam ſimus, ſitis, ſint.

*Preterimperfect tenſe ſing.*utinam Eſſem, **would God I were:** eſſes, eſſet. *Plural.* utinam eſſemus, eſſetis, eſſent.

Preterperf. tenſe ſingul. utinam Fuerim, **would God I have been:** fueris, fuerit. *Pluraliter,* utinam fuerimus, fueritis, fuerint.

*Preterpluperfect tenſe ſing.*utinam Fuiſſem, **would God I had been:** fuiſſes, fuiſſet, *Plural.* utinam fuiſſemus, fuiſſetis, fuiſſent.

*Future tenſe ſing.*utinam Fuero, **God grant I be hereafter:** fueris, fuerit. *Plural.* utinam fuerimus, fueritis, fuerint.

Potential Mood.

Preſent tenſe ſingul. Sim, **I may or can be:** ſis, ſit. *Plural.* ſimus, ſitis, ſint.

Preterimper. tenſe ſingul. Eſſem, **I might or could be:** eſſes, eſſet. *Plural.* eſſemus, eſſetis, eſſent.

Preterperf. tenſe ſingul. Fuerim, **I might, could, ſhould, or ought to have been:** fueris, fuerit. *Pl.* fuerimus, fueritis, fuerint.

Preterpluperfect tenſe ſingular. Fuiſſem, **I might, could, ſhould, or ought to had been:** fuiſſes, fuiſſet. *Plural.* fuiſſemus, fuiſſetis, fuiſſent.

Future tenſe ſingular. Fuero, **I may or can be hereafter:** fueris, fuerit, *Plural.* fuerimus, fueritis, fuerint.

Subjun-

Subjunctive Mood.

Preſent ten. ſingul. cùm { Sim, **when I am**: ſis, ſit. *Plural.* cùm ſimus, ſitis, ſint.

Preterimperfect tenſe ſingul. cùm { Eſſem, **when I was**: eſſes, eſſet. *Pl.* cùm eſſemus, eſſetis, eſſent.

Preterperf. tenſe ſingul. cùm { Fuerim, **when I have been**: fueris, fuerit. *Pl.* cùm fuerimus, fueritis, fuerint.

Preterpluperfect tenſe ſingul. cùm { Fuiſſem, **when I had been**: fuiſſes, fuiſſet. *Pl.* cùm fuiſſemus, fuiſſetis, fuiſſent.

Future tenſe ſingul. cùm { Fuero, **when I ſhall or will be**: fueris, fuerit. *Plural.* cùm fuerimus, fueritis, fuerint.

Infinitive Mood.

Preſent and Preterimperf. tenſe. { Eſſe, **To be.** } { *Preterperfect & Preterpluperfect tenſe.* } Fuiſſe, { **To have or had been.**

Future tenſ. { Fore vel futurum eſſe, **To be hereafter.**

Verbs in *Or* of the four Conjugations be declined after theſe examples.

AMor, amâris vel amâre: amatus ſum vel fui, amari: amatus, amandus. **To be loved.**

Doceor, docêris vel docêre: doctus ſum vel fui, doceri: doctus, docendus. **To be taught.**

Legor, legeris vel legere: lectus ſum vel fui, legi: lectus, legendus. **To be read.**

Audior, audîris vel audîre: auditus ſum vel fui, audiri: auditus, audiendus. **To be heard.**

Indicative Mood.

I am loved.

Preſent tenſe ſing.
Amor, âmâris vel amâre, âmatur.
Doceor, docêris vel docêre, docetur.
Legor, legeris vel legere, legitur.
Audior, audîris vel audire, auditur.
Plural. mur, mini, ntur.

Preterimperfect tenſe ſingular.
Amabar, Docebar, Legebar, Audiebar, *I was loved.* baris vel bare, batur. *Plur.* bamur, bamini, bantur.

Preterperf. tenſe ſing.
Amatus, Doctus, Lectus, Auditus, *I have been loved.* ſum vel fui, tus es vel fuiſti, tus eſt vel fuit. *Pl.* ti ſumus vel fuimus, ti eſtis vel fuiſtis, ti ſunt, fuêrunt vel fuêre.

Preterpluperfect tenſe ſingular.
Amatus, Doctus, Lectus, Auditus, *I had been loved.* eram vel fueram, tus eras vel fueras, tus erat vel fuerat. *Pl.* ti eramus vel fueramus, ti eratis vel fueratis, ti erant vel fuerant.

Future tenſe ſingular.
Amabor, Docebor, Legar, Audiar, *I ſhall* or *will be loved.* beris vel ere, itur. *Pl.* bimur, bimini, buntur. êris vel êre, etur. *Pl.* emur, emini, entur.

Imperative Mood.

	Be thou loved.	*Let him be loved.*	*Let us be loved.*	*Be ye loved.*	*Let them be loved.*
Preſent tenſe ſingul.	Amare, amator:	ametur, amator.	*Pl.* amemur.	Amamini, amaminor:	amentur, amantor.
	Docere, docetor:	doceatur, docetor.	*P.* doceamur.	Docemini, doceminor:	doceantur, docentor.
	Legere, legitor:	legatur, legitor.	*Pl.* legamur.	Legimini, legiminor:	legantur, leguntor.
	Audire, auditor:	audiatur, auditor.	*P.* audiamur.	Audimini, audiminor:	audiantur, audiuntor.

Optative

Optative Mood.

God grant I be loved.

Preſent tenſe ſing. utinam
Amer, êris vel êre, êtur. *Pl.* utin. êmur, êmini, entur.
Docear, Legar, Audiar, } aris vel are, atur. *Pl.* utinam amur, amini, antur.

Would God I were loved.

Preterimperfect tenſe ſing. utinam
Amarer, Docerer, Legerer, Audirer, } reris vel rere, retur. *Plur.* utinam remur, remini, rentur.

I pray God I have been loved.

Preterperfect tenſe ſing. utinam
Amatus, Doctus, Lectus, Auditus } ſim vel fuerim, tus ſis vel fueris, tus ſit vel fuerit: *Plur.* utinam ti ſimus vel fuerimus, ti ſitis vel fueritis, ti ſint vel fuerint.

Would God I had been loved.

Preterpluperfect tenſe ſing. utinam
Amatus, Doctus, Lectus, Auditus } eſſem vel fuiſſem, tus eſſes vel fuiſſes, tus eſſet vel fuiſſet. *Plur.* utinam ti eſſemus vel fuiſſemus, ti eſſetis vel fuiſſetis, ti eſſent vel fuiſſent.

God grant I be loved hereafter.

Future tenſe ſingular. utinam
Amatus, Doctus, Lectus, Auditus } ero vel fuero, tus eris vel fueris, tus erit vel fuerit. *Plur.* utinam ti erîmus vel fuerimus, ti eritis vel fueritis, ti erunt vel fuerint.

Potential Mood.

I may or *can be loved.*

Preſent tenſe ſingul.
Amer, êris vel êre, êtur. *Plur.* êmur, êmini, entur.
Docear, Legar, Audiar, } aris vel are, atur. *Pl.* amur, amini, antur.

Preterim-perfect tense singular. Amarer, Docerer, Legerer, Audirer, *I would, should, or ought to be loved.* reris vel rere, retur. *Plur.* remur, remini, rentur.

I would, should, or ought to have been loved.

Preterper-fect tense singular. Amatus, Doctus, Lectus, Auditus, sim vel fuerim, tus sis vel fueris, tus sit vel fuerit. *Pluraliter.* ti simus vel fuerimus, ti sitis vel fueritis, ti sint vel fuerint.

I would, should, or ought to had been loved.

Preterpluperfect tense singular. Amatus, Doctus, Lectus, Auditus, essem vel fuissem, tus esses vel fuisses, tus esset vel fuisset. *Pluraliter.* ti essemus vel fuissemus, ti essetis vel fuissetis, ti essent vel fuissent.

I may or can be loved hereafter.

Future tense singular. Amatus, Doctus, Lectus, Auditus, ero vel fuero, tus eris vel fueris, tus erit vel fuerit. *Plural.* ti erimus vel fuerimus, ti eritis vel fueritis, ti erunt vel fuerint.

Subjunctive Mood.

When I am loved.

Present tense singul. cùm Amer, Docear, Legar, Audiar, êris vel êre, êtur. *Pl.* cùm êmur, êmini, entur. aris vel are, atur. *Plur.* cùm amur, amini, antur.

When I was loved.

Preterim-perfect tense sing. cùm Amarer, Docerer, Legerer, Audirer, rêris vel rêre, rêtur. *Plur.* cùm rêmur, rêmini, rentur.

When I have been loved.

Preterper-fect tense sing. cùm Amatus, Doctus, Lectus, Auditus, sim vel fuerim, tus sis vel fueris, tus sit vel fuerit. *Pl.* cùm ti simus vel fuerimus, ti sitis vel fueritis, ti sint vel fuerint.

Preter-

When I had been loved.

Preterpluperfect tense singular. cùm { Amatus, Doctus, Lectus, Auditus } essem vel fuissem, tus esses vel fuisses, tus esset vel fuisset. *Pluraliter*, cùm ti essemus vel fuissemus, ti essetis vel fuissetis, ti essent vel fuissent.

When I shall or will be loved.

Future tense singular. cùm { Amatus, Doctus, Lectus, Auditus } ero vel fuero, tus eris vel fueris, tus erit vel fuerit. *Pluraliter*, cùm ti erimus vel fuerimus, ti eritis vel fueritis, ti erunt vel fuerint.

Infinitive Mood.

Present and Preterimperfect tense. { Amari, Doceri, Legi, Audiri, } To be { Loved. Taught. Read. Heard. }

To have or had been loved, &c.

Preterperf. tense and Preterpluperfect tense. { Amatum, Doctum, Lectum, Auditum } esse vel fuisse.

Future tense. { Amatum iri, vel amandum esse, Doctum iri, vel docendum esse, Lectum iri, vel legendum esse, Auditum iri, vel audiendum esse, } To be { loved, taught, read, heard } hereafter.

A Participle of the Preterperfect tense. { Amatus, Loved. Doctus, Taught. Lectus, Read. Auditus, Heard. }

A Participle of the Future in dus. { Amandus, Docendus, Legendus, Audiendus, } To be { Loved. Taught. Read. Heard. }

Of certain Verbs going out of Rule, which are declined and formed in manner following.

POſſum, potes, potui, poſſe: potens: **To may or can.**

Volo, vis, volui, velle: volendi, volendo, volendum: ſupinis caret, volens: **To will, or to be willing.**

Nolo, non vis, nolui, nolle: nolendi, nolendo, nolendum: ſupinis caret, nolens: **To nill, or to be unwilling.**

Malo, mavis, malui, malle: malendi, malendo, malendum: ſupinis caret, malens: **To have rather, or to be more willing.**

Edo, edis vel es, edi, edere vel eſſe: edendi, edendo, edendum: eſum, eſu, vel eſtum, eſtu: edens, eſurus, vel eſturus: **To eat.**

Fio, fis, factus ſum vel fui, fieri: factus, faciendus: **To be made, or to be done.**

Fero, fers, tuli, ferre: ferendi, ferendo, ferendum: latum, latu: ferens, laturus: **To bear, or ſuffer.**

Feror, ferris vel ferre, latus ſum vel fui, ferri: latus, ferendus: **To be born, or ſuffered.**

Indicative Mood.

Preſent tenſe ſingular.

POſſum, potes, poteſt.
Volo, vis, vult.
Nolo, non vis, non vult.
Malo, mavis, mavult.
Edo, edis, vel es, edit vel eſt.
Fio, fis, fit.
Fero, fers, fert.
Feror, ferris vel ferre, fertur.

Pluraliter

Poſſumus, poteſtis, poſſunt.
Volumus, vultis, volunt.
Nolumus, non vultis, nolũt.
Malumus, mavultis, malunt.
Edimus, editis vel eſtis, edunt.
Fimus, fitis, fiunt.
Ferimus, fertis, ferunt.
Ferimur, ferimini, feruntur.

Preterim-

Preterimperfect tense singular.

Poteram,
Volebam,
Nolebam,
Malebam, } as, at. *Plural.* amus, atis, ant.

Edebam,
Fiebam,
Ferebam, } (bantur.
Ferebar, baris vel bare, batur. *Plur.* bamur, bamini,

Preterperfect tense singular.

Potui, } Malui, }
Volui, } Edi, } isti, it. *Pl.* imus, istis, êrunt vel
Nolui, } Tuli, } (êre.

Factus } sum vel fui, tus es vel fuisti, tus est vel fuit.
Latus } *Plur.* ti sumus vel fuimus, ti estis vel fuistis, ti sunt, fuerunt, vel fuêre.

Preterpluperfect tense singular.

Poteram, } Malueram, }
Volueram, } Ederam, } ras, rat. *Pl.* ramus, ratis, rant.
Nolueram, } Tuleram, }

Factus } eram vel fueram, tus eras vel fueras, tus erat vel fuerat. *Plur.* ti eramus vel fueramus, ti eratis vel fueratis, ti erant vel fuerant.
Latus }

Future tense singular.

Potero, eris, erit. *Plur.* Poterimus, eritis, erunt.

Volam, } Edam, }
Nolam, } Fiam, } es, et. *Plur.* emus, etis, ent.
Malam, } Feram, }

Ferar, ferêris vel ferêre, feretur. *Plur.* feremur, feremini, ferentur.

Possum, Volo, Malo, have no Imperative mood.

Imperative Mood.

Noli, nolito. *Plural.* Nolite, nolitote.

Present tense singul.

Es, esto, ede, edito: edat, esto, edito, *Pl.* Edamus, edite, este, estote, editote: edant, edunto.

Fito tu: Fiat, fito, *Pl.* Fiamus, Fite, fitote: Fiant, fiunto,

Fer, ferto: Ferat, ferto, *Pl.* Feramus, Ferte, fertote: Ferant, ferunto.

Ferre, fertor: Feratur, fertor, *Pl.* Feramur. Ferimini, feriminor: Ferantur, feruntor.

Optative Mood.

Present tense singul. utinam

Possim, Velim, Nolim, Malim, is, it. *Pl.* utinam imus, itis, int.

Edam, Fiam, Feram, as, at. *Plural.* utinam amus, atis, ant.

Ferar, aris vel are, atur. *Pl.* utin. amur, amini, antur.

Preterimperfect tense singular. utinam

Possem, Vellem, Nollem, Mallem, Ederem vel essem, Fierem, Ferrem, es, et. *Plur.* utinam emus, etis, ent.

Ferrer, rêris vel rêre, rêtur. *Pl.* utin. rêmur, rêmini, rentur.

Preterperfect tense singular. utinam

Potuerim, Voluerim, Noluerim, Maluerim, Ederim, Tulerim, ris, rit. *Plur.* utinam rimus, ritis, rint.

Factus, Latus sim vel fuerim, tus sis vel fueris, tus sit vel fuerit. *Pl.* utinam ti simus vel fuerimus, ti sitis vel fueritis, ti sint vel fuerint.

Preterpluperfect tense singular. utinam

Potuissem, Voluissem, Noluissem, Maluissem, Edissem, Tulissem, ses, set. *Pl.* utin. semus setis, sent.

Factus, Latus essem vel fuissem, tus esses vel fuisses, tus esset vel fuisset. *Plur.* utin. ti essemus vel fuissemus, ti essetis vel fuissetis, ti essent, vel fuissent.

Future

Future tense singular. utinam { Potuero, Voluero, Noluero, } { Maluero, Edero, Tulero, } ris, rit. *Plural.* utinam rimus, ritis, rint.

utinam { Factus / Latus } { ero vel fuero, tus eris vel fueris, tus erit vel fuerit. *Pl.* utinã ti erimus vel fuerimus, ti eritis vel fueritis, ti erunt vel fuerint.

The Potential and the Subjunctive mood be formed like the Optative in voice, and do differ onely in signification and sign of the mood.

Infinitive Mood.

Present tense and Preterimperf. tense. { Posse, Velle, Nolle, Malle, } *Preterperf. and Preterpluperfect tense.* { Potuisse. Voluisse. Noluisse. Maluisse. }

{ Edere vel esse, Ferre, Fieri, Ferri, } *Preterperf. and Preterpluperfect tense.* { Edisse. Tulisse. Factum esse vel fuisse. Latum esse vel fuisse. }

Future tense singular. { Esurum esse. Laturum esse. } { Factum iri, vel faciendum esse. Latum iri, vel ferendum esse. }

Eo **and** Queo **make** Ibam **and** Quibam *in the* **Preterimperfect tense of the Indicative mood, and** Ibo **and** Quibo *in the* **Future tense: and in all other moods, and tenses are varied like Verbs in** o **of the fourth Conjugation; saving that they make their Gerunds,** Eundi, eundo, eundum. Queundi, queundo, queundum.

Of the preterperfect tense of the Indicative mood, be formed the preterpluperfect tense of the same mood; the preterperfect tense, the preterpluperfect tense, and the future tense, of the Optative mood, the Potential mood, and the Subjunctive mood; the preterperfect tense, and the preterpluperfect tense of the Infinitive mood: as of Amavi,

Tenses formed of the preterperfect tense.

Amavi, are formed Amaveram, amaverim, amavero, by changing i into e short: and, Amavissem, amavisse, keeping i still.

Impersonals. IMpersonals be declined throughout all Moods and Tenses in the voice of the third person singular onely: as, Delectat, delectabat, delectavit, delectaverat, delectabit. Decet, decebat, decuit, decuerat, decebit, decere. Studetur, studebatur, studitum est vel fuit, studitum erat vel fuerat, studebitur, &c.

And they have commonly before their English, this sign *It*: as, It delighteth, Delectat. It becometh not, Non decet.

Of a Participle.

A Participle is a part of Speech derived of a Verb: and taketh part of a Noun, as Gender, case, and declension: and part of a Verb, as Tense and signification: and part of both, as Number and figure.

Four kinds of Participles. There be four kinds of Participles: one of the Present tense, another of the Preter tense; one of the Future in rus, & another of the Future in dus.

Present tense. A Participle of the Present tense hath his English ending in *ing*; as *Loving*: and his Latine in ans or ens; as Amans, docens. And it is formed of the Preterimperfect tense of the Indicative mood by changing the last syllable into ns: as, Amabam, amans. Audiebam, audiens. Auxiliabar, auxilians. Poteram, potens.

The first Future tense in rus. A Participle of the Future in rus betokeneth to do, like the Infinitive mood of the Active voice: as, Amaturus, *To love*, or *about to love*. And it is formed of the latter Supine, by putting to rus: as, doctu, docturus.

Præter tense. A Participle of the Preter tense hath his English

gliſh ending in *d*, *t*, or *n*; as *loved*, *taught*, *ſlain*: and his Latine in tus, ſus, xus; as, Amatus, viſus, nexus; and one in uus, as Mortuus. And it is formed of the latter Supine, by putting to s: as, Lectu, lectus; except Mortuus.

A Participle of the Future in dus betokeneth to ſuffer, like the Infinitive mood of the Paſſive voice: as, Amandus, *To be loved*. And it is formed of the Genitive caſe of the Participle of the Preſent tenſe by changing tis into dus: as, Amantis, amandus; Legentis, legendus. And it is alſo found to have the ſignification of the Participle of the Preſent tenſe: as, Legendis veteribus proficis, *In reading old authours thou doſt profit.* The ſecond Future tenſe in *dus*.

Of a verb Active, and of a verb Neuter which hath the Supines, come two Participles: one of the Preſent tenſe, and another of the Future in rus; as of Amo, cometh Amans, amaturus: of Curro, Currens, curſurus. Of an Active come two Participles.

Of a verb Paſſive, whoſe Active hath the Supines, come two Participles: one of the Preter tenſe, and another of the Future tenſe in dus: as of Amor cometh amatus, amandus. Of a Paſſive come two.

Of a verb Deponent come three Participles: one of the Preſent tenſe, one of the Preter tenſe, and another of the Future in rus: as of Auxilior, cometh auxilians, auxiliatus, auxiliaturus. Of a Deponent three.

And if the verb Deponent do govern an Accuſative caſe after him, it may form alſo a Participle in dus: as of Loquor, loquendus.

Of a verb Commune come four Participles: as of Largior, cometh largiens, largiturus, largitus, largiendus. Of a Commune four.

Participles of the Preſent tenſe be declined like Nouns adjectives of three articles: as, Nominativo hic, hæc & hoc amans, Genitivo hujus amantis, Dativo huic amanti, &c. Participles declined like Adjectives.

Parti-

Participles of other Tenſes be declined like Nouns adjectives of three diverſe endings: as, Amaturus, amatura, amaturum: Amatus, amata, amatum: Amandus, amanda, amandum.

Of an Adverb.

AN Adverb is a part of Speech joined to the Verbs to declare their ſignification.

Adverbs ſome be of Time: as, Hodie, cras, herì, perendie, olim, aliquando, nuper, quando.

Some be of
- Place: as, Ubi, ibi, hic, iſtic, illic, intùs, foris.
- Number: as, Semel, bis, ter, quater, iterum.
- Order: as, Indè, deinde, denique, poſtremò.
- Asking or doubting: as, Cur, quare, unde, quorſum, num, nunquid.
- Calling: as, Heus, ô, ehodum.
- Affirming: as, Certè, næ, profectò, ſanè, ſcilicet, licèt, eſtó.
- Denying: as, Non, haud, minimè, neutiquam, nequaquam.
- Swearing: as, Pol, ædepol, hercle, medius-fidiús.
- Exhorting: as, Eia, agè, agitè, agedum.
- Flattering: as, Sodes, amabò.
- Forbidding: as, Nè.
- Wiſhing: as, Utinam, ſi, ô ſi ô.
- Gathering together: as, Simul, unà, pariter, non modò, non ſolùm.
- Parting: as, Seorſum, ſigillatim, vicatim.
- Chooſing: as, Potiùs, imò.
- A thing not finiſhed: as, Penè, ferè, propè, vix, modò, non.
- Shewing: as, En, ecce.
- Doubting: as, Forſan, forſitan, fortaſſis, fortaſſe.
- Chance: as, Fortè, fortuitò.

Some

Some be of
- **Likeneſs**: as, Sic, ſicut, quaſi, ceu, tanquam, velut.
- **Quality**: as, Bene, malè, doctè, fortiter.
- **Quantity**: as, Multùm, parùm, minimùm, paululum, plurimúm.
- **Compariſon**: as, Tam, quàm, magis, minùs, maximé.

Certain Adverbs be compared: as, Doctè, doctiùs, doctiſſimé. Fortiter, fortiùs, fortiſſimé. Propè, propiùs, proximé.

Alſo the voices of Prepoſitions, if they be ſet alone, not having any caſual word to ſerve unto joined with them, be no Prepoſitions, but are changed into Adverbs: as, Qui antè non cavet, poſt dolebit, **He that bewareth not afore, ſhall be ſorry afterward.** Coràm laudare, & clàm vituperare, inhoneſtum eſt, **In preſence to commend one, and behind the back to diſpraiſe, is an unhoneſt part.**

Of a Conjunction.

A **Conjunction is a part of Speech that joineth words and Sentences together.**

Of Conjunctions ſome be **Copulatives**: as, Et, que, quoque, ac, atque, nec, neque.

Some be
- **Disjunctives**: as, Aut, ve, vel, ſeu, ſive.
- **Diſcretives**: as, Sed, quidem, autem, verò, at, aſt.
- **Cauſals**: as, Nam, namque, enim, etenim, quia, ut, quòd, quum, quoniam, and quando ſet for quoniam.

Some

Some be
- **Conditionals**: as, Si, sin, modò, dum, dummodo.
- **Exceptives**: as, Ni, nisi, quin, alioquin, præterquam.
- **Interrogatives**: as, Nè, an, utrùm, necne, anne, nonne.
- **Illatives**: as, Ergò, ideo, igitur, quare, itaque, proin.
- **Adversatives**: as, Etsi, quanquam, quamvis, licet, estó.
- **Redditives to the same**: as, Tamen, attamen.
- **Electives**: as, Quàm, ac, atque.
- **Diminutives**: as, Saltem, vel.

Of a Preposition.

A Preposition is a part of Speech most commonly set before other parts, either in Apposition, as, Ad patrem; or else in Composition: as, Indoctus.

These Prepositions following serve to the *Accusative case.*

Ad, To.
Apud, At.
Ante, Before.
Cis, Citra, On this side.
Circum, Circa, About.
Contra, Against.
Erga, Towards.
Adversus, Adversum, Against.
Extra, Without.
Intra, Within.
Inter, Between.
Infra, Beneath.
Juxta, Beside, or nigh (to.
Ob, For.
Pone,

Pone, Behind.
Per, By or through.
Prope, Nigh.
Propter, For.
Secundum, } After.
Poſt, }
Trans, On the further ſide.
Ultra, Beyond.
Præter, Beſide.
Supra, Above.
Circiter, About.
Uſque, Untill.
Secus, By.
Verſus, Towards.
Penes, In the power.

Where note, that Verſus is ſet after his caſual word: as, Londinum verſus, Towards London. And likewiſe may Penes be ſet alſo.

Theſe Prepoſitions following ſerve to the *Ablative caſe.*

A, ab, abs, From or fro.
Cum, With.
Coram, Before, or in preſence.
Clam, Privily.
De, } Of or fro.
E, }
Ex, }
Pro, For.
Præ, Before, or in compariſon.
Palam, Openly.
Sine, } without.
Abſque, }
Tenus, Untill or up to.

Where note, that if the caſual word joined with Tenus be the plural number, it ſhall be put in the Genitive caſe, and be ſet before Tenus: as, Aurium tenus, Up to the ears: Genuum tenus, Up to the knees.

Note alſo, that the words of Prepoſitions, being ſet alone without their caſual words be not Prepoſitions, but are changed into Adverbs: as is aforeſaid in the Adverb.

Theſe

These Prepositions following serve to both cases.

In with this sign *To*, to the Accusative case: as, In urbem. Into the city. In without this sign *To*, to the Ablative case: as, In te spes est, My hope is in thee. Sub noctem, a little before night.
Sub judice lis est, The matter is before the judge.
Super lapidem, Upon a stone.
Super viridi fronde, Upon a green leaf.
Subter terram, Under the earth.
Subter aquis, Under the water.

Of an Interjection.

AN Interjection is a part of Speech which betokeneth a sudden passion of the mind; under an imperfect voice.

Some are of Mirth: as, Evax, vah.

Some are of
- Sorrow: as, Heu, hei.
- Dread: as, Atat.
- Marvelling: as, Papæ.
- Disdaining: as, Hem, vah.
- Shunning: as, Apage.
- Praising: as, Euge.
- Scorning: as, Hui.
- Exclamation: as, Proh deûm atque hominum fidem.
- Cursing: as, Væ, malùm.
- Laughing: as, Ha, ha, he.
- Calling: as, Eho, oh, io.
- Silence: as, Au. And such others.

THE CONCORDS OF LATINE SPEECH.

FOR the due joining of Words in construction, it is to be understood, that in Latine Speech there be three Concords: The first between the Nominative case and the Verb, The second between the Substantive and the Adjective, The third between the Antecedent and the Relative.

The first Concord.

When an English is given to be made in Latine, look out the principal Verb. If there be more verbs then one in a sentence, the first is the principal verb, except it be the Infinitive mood, or have before it a relative: as, *that, whom, which*: or a conjunction: as, Ut, *that*; Cum, *When*; Si, *if*; and such others.

When ye have found the verb ask the question, *who*, or *what*? and the word that answereth to the question shall be the nominative case to the verb; except it be a verb impersonal, which will have no nominative case. And the nominative case shall in making and construing Latine be set before the verb: except a question be asked, and then the nominative is set after the verb, or after the sign of the verb: as, [a] Amas [a] tu? Lovest thou? [a] Venitne [a] Rex? Doth the King come?

Likewise if the verb be of the imperative mood: as, [a] Ama [a] tu, Love thou. [b] Amato [a] ille, Let him love.

And sometime when this sign, *it*, or *there*, cometh before the English of the verb: as, [b] Est [a] liber

meus, It is my book. [a] Venit ad me [b] quidam, There came one to me. And that casual word which cometh next after the verb, and answereth to this question *whom?* or *what?* made by the verb, shall commonly be the accusative case: except the verb do properly govern another case after him to be construed withall: as, Si cupis [a] placere [b] magistro, [a] utere [b] diligentiâ; nec sis tantus [b] cessator, ut [b] calcaribus [a] indigeas, If thou covet to please thy master, use diligence: and be not so slack, that thou shalt need spurrs.

A verb personal agreeth with his nominative case in number and person: as, [a] Præceptor [b] legit, [a] vos verò [b] negligitis, The master readeth, and ye regard not. Where note, that the first person is more worthy then the second, and the second more worthy then the third.

Many nominative cases singular, with a conjunction copulative coming between them, will have a verb plural; which verb plural shall agree with the nominative case of the most worthy person: as, [a] Ego & tu sumus in tuto, I and thou be in safeguard. [a] Tu & pater [b] periclitamini, Thou and thy father are in jeopardy. [a] Pater & præceptor [b] accersunt te, Thy father and thy master have sent for thee.

When a verb cometh between two nominative cases of divers numbers, the verb may indifferently accord with either of them, so that they be both of one person: as, Amantium [a] iræ, amoris [a] redintegratio [b] est, The falling out of lovers is the renewing of love. [a] Quid enim nisi [a] vota [a] supersunt? For what remaineth save onely prayers? Pectora percussit, [a] pectus quoque [a] robora [b] fiunt, She stroke her breast, and her breast turned into oak also.

Here note also, that sometime the infinitive mood of a verb, or else a whole clause afore-going, or else some member of a sentence may be the nominative

active case to the verb: as, [a]Diluculo surgere, saluberrimum [b]est, To rise betime in the morning, is the most wholesom thing in the world. [a]Multum scire, vita [b]est jucundissima, To know much, is the most pleasant (or sweetest) life of all.

The second Concord.

When ye have an adjective, ask this question *who?* or *what?* and the word that answereth to the question, shall be the substantive to it.

The adjective, whether it be a noun, pronoun, or participle, agreeth with his substantive in case, gender and number: as, [a]Amicus [b]certus in [a]re [b]incerta cernitur, A sure friend is tried in a doubtfull matter. [a]Homo [b]armatus, A man armed. [a]Ager [b]colendus, A field to be tilled. [b]Hic [a]vir, This man. [b]Meus [a]herus est, It is my master.

Where note, that the Masculine gender is more worthy then the Feminine, and the Feminine more worthy then the Neuter.

Many substantives singular, having a conjunction copulative coming between them, will have an adjective plural; which adjective shall agree with the substantive of the most worthy gender: as, [a]Rex & [b]Regina beati, The King and the Queen are blessed.

The third Concord.

When ye have a relative, ask this question *who?* or *what?* and the word that answereth to the question, shall be the antecedent to it.

The antecedent most commonly is a word that goeth before the relative, and is rehearsed again of the relative.

The relative agreeth with his antecedent in gender, number and person: as, [a]Vir sapit, [b]qui pauca loquitur, That man is wise that speaketh few things, or words.

Sometime the relative hath for his antecedent the whole reaſon that goeth before him, and then he ſhall be put in the neuter gender and ſingular number: as, [a] In tempore veni, [b] quod omnium rerum eſt primum, I came in ſeaſon, which is the chiefeſt thing of all. But if the relative be referred to two clauſes or more, then the relative ſhall be put in the plural number: as, [a] Tu multùm dormis & [a] ſæpe potas, [b] quæ ambo ſunt corpori inimica, Thou ſleepeſt much, and drinkeſt often, both which things are naught for the body.

When this Engliſh *that*, may be turned into this Engliſh *which*, it is a relative: otherwiſe it is a conjunction, which in Latine is called quòd, or ut, and in making Latine, it may elegantly be put away, by turning the nominative caſe into the accuſative, and the verb into the infinitive mood: as, Gaudeo [a] quòd tu bene [b] vales: Gaudeo [a] te bene [b] valere. I am glad that thou art in good health. Jubeo [a] ut tu [b] abeas: Jubeo [a] te [b] abire, I bid that thou go hence.

Many antecedents ſingular, having a conjunction copulative between them, will have a relative plural; which relative ſhall agree with the antecedent of the moſt worthy gender; as, [a] Imperium & [a] dignitas quæ petiiſti, The rule and dignity which thou haſt required.

But in things not apt to have life, the neuter gender is moſt worthy: yea, and in ſuch a caſe, though the ſubſtantives, or antecedents be of the maſculine or of the feminine gender, and none of them of the neuter, yet may the adjective or relative be put in the neuter gender: as, [a] Arcus & [a] calami ſunt [a] bona, The bow and arrows be good: [a] Arcus & [a] calami [a] quæ fregiſti, The bow and arrows which thou haſt broken.

The caſe of the Relative.

When there cometh no nominative caſe between the relative and the verb, the relative ſhall be the nominative caſe to the verb: as, Miſer eſt [a] qui nummos [b] admiratur, Wretched is that perſon which is in love with money.

But when there cometh a nominative caſe between the relative and the verb, the relative ſhall be ſuch caſe as the verb will have after him: as, Felix, [b] quem [aa] faciunt aliena [a] pericula cautum, Happy is he whom other mens harms do make to beware.

As the relative may be the nominative caſe to the verb, ſo it may be the ſubſtantive to the adjective that is joined with him, or that cometh after him: as, Divitias amare noli, [a] quod omnium eſt [b] ſordidiſſimum, Love not thou riches, which to do is the moſt beggarly thing in the world.

Nouns interrogatives and indefinites follow the rule of the relative: as, Quis, uter, qualis, quantus, quotus, &c. which evermore come before the verb, like as the relative doth: as, Hei mihi! qualis erat? Talis erat, [b] qualem nunquam [a] vidi.

Yet here is to be underſtood and noted, that the relative is not always governed of the verb that it cometh before, but ſometimes of the infinitive mood that cometh after the verb: as, [b] Quibus voluiſti me gratias [a] agere, egi, What perſons thou willedſt me to thank, I have thanked.

Sometime of a participle: as, [b] Quibus rebus [a] adductus feciſti? With what things moved didſt thou it?

Sometime of the gerund: as, [b] Quæ nunc non eſt [a] narrandi locus, Which things at this preſent is no time to tell.

Sometime of the prepoſition ſet before him: as, [b] Quem [a] in locum deducta res ſit, vides, Unto what ſtate the matter is now brought, thou ſeeſt.

Sometime of the ſubſtantive that it doth accord with: as, Senties [b]qui [a]vir fiem, Thou ſhalt perceive what a fellow I am. Albeit in this manner of ſpeaking, qui is an indefinite, and not a relative.

Sometime of a noun partitive or diſtributive; as, [b] Quarum rerum [a] utram minùs velim, non facilè poſſum exiſtimare, Of the which two things, whether I would with leſs will have, I cannot eaſily eſteem.

Sometime it is put in the genitive caſe, by reaſon of a ſubſtantive coming next after him: as, Ego illum non novi, [b] cujus [a] cauſâ hoc incipis, I knew him not, for whoſe cauſe thou beginneſt this.

Sometime it is otherwiſe governed of a noun ſubſtantive: as, Omnia tibi dabuntur, [b] quibus [a] opus habes. All things ſhall be given thee which thou haſt need of.

Sometime of an adverb: as, [b] Cui utrùm [a] obviàm procedam nondum ſtatui, whom whether I will go to meet with, I have not yet determined.

Sometime it is put in the ablative caſe with this ſign *then*, and is governed of the comparative degree coming after him: as, Utere virtute, [b] quâ nihil eſt [a] melius, Uſe vertue, then the which nothing is better.

Sometime it is not governed at all, but is put in the ablative caſe abſolute: as, Quantus erat Julius Cæſar, [aa] quo Imperatore, Romani primùm Britanniam ingreſſi ſunt! How worthy a man was Julius Ceſar, under whoſe conduct the Romans firſt entred into Britain.

Alſo when it ſignifieth an inſtrument wherewith a thing is to be done, it is put in the ablative caſe: as, Ferrum habuit, [b] quo ſe [a] occideret, He had a knife, wherewith he would have ſlain himſelf.

When a relative cometh between two ſubſtantives of divers genders, it may indifferently accord with

with either of them: as, [a] Avis, [b] quæ passer appellatur; or Avis, [b] qui [a] passer appellatur, The bird, which is called a sparrow. Yea, though the substantives be of divers numbers also: as, Estne ea [a] Lutetia, [b] quam nos Parisios dicimus? Is not that called Lutetia, that we do call Paris? or else, Estne ea Lutetia, [b] quos nos [a] Parisios dicimus?

Constructions of nouns Substantives.

When two substantives come together betokening divers things, the latter shall be the genitive case: as, [a] Facundia [b] Ciceronis, The eloquence of Cicero. [a] Opus [b] Virgilii, The work of Virgil. [a] Amator [b] studiorum, A lover of studies. [a] Dogma [b] Platonis, The opinion of Plato. But if they belong both to one thing, they shall be put both in one case: as, [a] Pater meus [b] vir amat me [b] puerum, My father being a man loveth me a child.

When the English of this word res, is put with an adjective, ye may put away res, and put the adjective in the neuter gender, like a substantive: as, [a] Multa me impedierunt, Many things have letted me. And being so put, it may be the substantive to the adjective: as, [a] Pauca his [b] similia, A few things like unto these. [a] Nonnulla [b] hujusmodi, Many things of like sort.

An adjective in the neuter gender, put alone without a substantive, standeth for a substantive, and may have a genitive case after him, as if it were a substantive: as, [a] Multum [b] lucri, Much gain. [a] Quantum [b] negotii? How much business? [a] Id operis, That work.

Words importing indument of any quality or property, to the praise or dispraise of a thing, coming after a noun substantive, or a verb substantive, may be put in the ablative case, or in the genitive: as, [a] Puer [b] bona indole; or, [a] Puer [b] bonæ indolis.

A child of good towardneſs. [a] Puer [b] boni ingenii, or, [a] puer [b] bono ingenio, A child of a good wit.

Opus and Uſus, when they be Latine for *need*, require an ablative caſe: as, [a] Opus eſt mihi tuo [b] judicio, I have need of thy judgement. Viginti [b] minis [a] uſus eſt filio, My ſon hath need of twenty pounds.

Conſtructions of Adjectives.

The Genitive caſe.

ADjectives that ſignifie deſire, knowledge, remembrance, ignorance, or forgetting, and ſuch other like require a genitive caſe: as, [a] Cupidus [b] auri, Covetous of money. [a] Peritus [b] belli, Expert of warfare. [a] Ignarus [b] omnium, Ignorant of all things. [a] Fidens [b] animi, Bold of heart. [a] Dubius [b] mentis, Doubtfull of mind. [a] Memor [b] præteriti, Mindfull of that is paſt. [a] Reus [b] furti, Accuſed of theft.

Nouns partitives and certain interrogatives, with certain nouns of number, require a genitive caſe: as, Aliquis, uter, neuter, nemo, nullus, ſolus, unus, medius, quiſque, quiſquis, quicunque, quidam, quis for aliquis, or quis an interrogative: Unus, duo, tres. Primus, ſecundus, tertius, &c. as, [a] Aliquis [b] noſtrûm. [a] Primus [b] omnium.

When a queſtion is asked, the anſwer in Latine muſt be made by the ſame caſe of a noun, pronoun, or participle, and by the ſame tenſe of a verb that the queſtion is asked by: as, [a] Cujus eſt fundus? [b] Vicini. Quid [a] agitur in ludo literario? [b] Studetur. Except a queſtion be asked by Cujus, ja, um: as, [a] Cuja eſt ſententia? [b] Ciceronis. Or by a word that may govern divers caſes: as, [b] Quanti [a] emiſti librum? [bb] Parvo. Or except I muſt anſwer by one of theſe poſſeſſives, Meus, tuus, ſuus, noſter, veſter, as, [a] Cujus eſt domus? non [b] veſtra, ſed [bb] noſtra.

Nouns

Nouns of the Comparative and the Superlative degree being put partitively, that is to say, having after them this English *of*, or *among*, require a Genitive case: as, [a] Aurium [a] mollior est sinistra, Of the ears the left is the softer. Cicero [b] Oratorum [a] eloquentissimus, Cicero the most eloquent of Orators.

Nouns of the Comparative degree, having *than* or *by* after them, do cause the word following to be the Ablative case: as, [a] Frigidior [b] glacie, More cold than ice. [a] Doctior [b] multo, Better learned by a great deal. Uno [b] pede [a] altior, Higher by a foot.

The Dative case.

Adjectives that betoken profit or disprofit, likeness or unlikeness, pleasure, submitting, or belonging to any thing, require a Dative case: as, Labor est [a] utilis [b] corpori, Labor is profitable to the body. [a] Æqualis [b] Hectori, Equal to Hector. [a] Idoneus [b] bello, Fit for war. [a] Jucundus [b] omnibus, Pleasant to all persons. [b] Parenti [a] supplex, Suppliant to his father. [b] Mihi [a] proprium, Proper to me.

Likewise Nouns adjectives of the passive signification in bilis, and Participials in dus: as, [a] Flebilis, [aa] flendus [b] omnibus, To be lamented of all men. [a] Formidabilis, [aa] formidandus [b] hosti, To be feared of his enemy.

The Accusative case.

The measure of length, breadth, or thickness of any thing is put after Adjectives in the Accusative case, and sometime in the Ablative case: as, Turris [a] alta [b] centum pedes, A Tower an hundred foot high. Arbor [a] lata [b] tres digitos, A tree three fingers broad. Liber [a] crassus [b] tres pollices, *vel* [bb] tribus pollicibus, A Book three inches thick.

The

The Ablative caſe.

Adjectives ſignifying fullneſs, emptineſs, plenty, or wanting, require an Ablative caſe, and ſometime a Genitive: as, [b] Copiis [a] abundans. Crura [b] thymo [a] plena. [a] Vacuus [b] irâ, [bb] iræ, ab irâ. Nulla epiſtola [a] inanis [b] re aliquâ. [a] Ditiſſimus [b] agri. [b] Stultorum [a] plena ſunt omnia. Quis niſi [b] mentis [a] inops, oblatum reſpuat aurum? [a] Integer [b] vitæ, [b] ſceleriſque [a] purus, non eget Mauri jaculis, nec arcu. [a] Expers omnium. Corpus [a] inane [b] animæ.

These Adjectives, Dignus, indignus, præditus, captus, contentus, with ſuch others, will have an Ablative caſe: as, [a] Dignus [b] honore. [a] Captus [b] oculis. [b] Virtute [a] præditus. [b] Paucis [a] contentus.

Where note that Dignus, indignus, and contentus, may inſtead of the Ablative caſe have an Infinitive mood of a Verb: as, [a] Dignus [b] laudari, worthy to be praiſed. [a] Contentus in pace [b] vivere, Content to live in peace.

Conſtruction of the Pronoun.

These Genitive caſes of the Primitives, Mei, tui, ſui, noſtri and veſtri, be uſed when ſuffering or paſſion be ſignified: as, [a] Pars [b] tui. [a] Amor [b] mei. But when poſſeſſion is ſignified, Meus, tuus, ſuus, noſter, and veſter, be uſed: as, [a] Ars [b] tua. [a] Imago [b] tua.

These genitive caſes, Noſtrûm, veſtrûm, be uſed after diſtributives, partitives, comparatives, and ſuperlatives: as, [a] Nemo [b] veſtrûm. [a] Aliquis [b] noſtrûm. [a] Major [b] veſtrûm. [a] Maximus natu noſtrûm.

Conſtruction of the Verb: and firſt with *The Nominative caſe.*

Sum, forem, fio, exiſto, and certain verbs paſſives: as, Dicor, vocor, ſalutor, appellor, habeor, exiſtimor, videor, with other like, will have ſuch caſe after

after them, as they have before them: as, [a] Fama [aa] est [b] malum, Fame is an evil thing. [a] Malus cultura [aa] fit [b] bonus, An evil person by due ordering or governance is made good. [a] Crœsus [aa] vocatur [b] dives, Crœsus is called rich. [a] Horatius [aa] salutatur [b] Poeta, Horace is saluted by the name of a Poet. Malo [a] te [b] divitem [aa] esse, quàm haberi, I had rather thou wert rich indeed then so accounted.

Also Verbs that betoken bodily moving, going, resting, or doing, which be properly called Verbs of gesture: as, Eo, incedo, curro, sedeo, appareo, bibo, cubo, studeo, dormio, somnio, and such other like, as they have before them a Nominative case of the doer or sufferer, so may they have after them a Nominative case of a Noun, or Participle, declaring the manner or circumstance of the doing or suffering: as, [a] Incedo [b] claudus, I go lame. [a] Petrus [aa] dormit [b] securus, Peter sleepeth void of care. [a] Tu [aa] cubas [b] supinus, Thou liest in bed with thy face upward. [a] Somnias [b] vigilans, Thou dreamest waking. [a] Studeto stans, Study thou standing. And likewise in the Accusative case: as, Non decet [a] quenquam [aa] meiere [b] currentem, aut mandentem, It doth not become any man to piss running, or eating.

And generally when the word that goeth before the Verb, and the word that cometh after the Verb, belong both to one thing, that is to say, have respect either to other, or depend either of other, they shall be put both in one case, whether the Verb be transitive or intransitive, of what kind soever the Verb be: as, [a] Loquor [b] frequens, I speak often. [a] Taceo [b] multus, I hold my peace much. [a] Scribo epistolas [b] rarissimus, I write letters very seldom. Nè [a] assuescas [aa] bibere vinum [b] jejunus, Accustom not thy self to drink wine next thy heart, or not having eaten somewhat before.

The

The Genitive caſe.

THis Verb Sum, when it betokeneth or importeth poſſeſſion, owning or otherwiſe pertaining to a thing, as a token, property, duty or guiſe, it cauſeth the Noun, Pronoun, or Participle following to be put in the Genitive caſe: as, Hæc veſtis [a] eſt [b] patris, This garment is my fathers. [b] Inſipientis [a] eſt dicere, non putâram, It is the property of a fool to ſay, I had not thought. Extremæ [a] eſt [b] dementiæ diſcere dediſcenda, It is a point of the greateſt folly in the world, to learn things that muſt afterward be learned otherwiſe. [b] Orantis [a] eſt nihil niſi cœleſtia cogitare, It is the duty of a man that is saying his prayers, to have mind on nothing but heavenly things. Except that theſe Pronouns, Meus, tuus, ſuus, noſter, and veſter, ſhall in ſuch manner of ſpeaking be uſed in the Nominative caſe: as, Hic codex [a] eſt [b] meus, This book is mine. Hæc domus [a] eſt [b] veſtra, This houſe is yours. Non [a] eſt mentiri [b] meum, It is not my guiſe (or property) to lie. [b] Noſtrum [a] eſt injuriam non inferre, It is our parts not to do wrong. [b] Tuum [a] eſt omnia juxtâ pati, It is thy part (or duty) to ſuffer all things alike.

Verbs that betoken to eſteem or regard require a Genitive caſe betokening the value: as, [b] Parvi [a] ducitur probitas, Honeſty is reckoned little worth. [b] Maximi [a] penditur nobilitas, Nobleneſs of birth is very much regarded.

Verbs of accuſing, condemning, warning, purging, quitting, or aſſoiling, will have a Genitive caſe of the crime or of the cauſe, or of the thing that one is accuſed, condemned, or warned of: or elſe an Ablative caſe, moſt commonly without a Prepoſition: as, Hic [b] furti ſe [a] alligat, *vel* [bb] furto. [a] Admonuit me [b] erroris, *vel* [bb] errore. [b] De pecuniis repetundis [a] damnatus eſt.

Satago,

Satago, miſereor, miſereſco, require a Genitive caſe: as, [b] Rerum ſuarum [a] ſatagit. [a] Miſerere [b] mei Deus.

Reminiſcor, obliviſcor, recordor, and memini, will have a Genitive, or an Accuſative caſe: as, [a] Reminiſcor [b] hiſtoriæ. [a] Obliviſcor [b] carminis. [a] Recordor [b] pueritiam. [a] Obliviſcor [b] lectionem. [a] Memini [b] tui, *vel* [bb] te, I remember thee. [a] Memini [b] de te, I ſpake of thee. [a] Egeo, or indigeo [b] tui, *vel* [bb] te, I have need of thee. [a] Potior [b] urbis, I conquer the city. [a] Potior [b] voto, I obtain my deſire.

The Dative caſe.

ALL manner of Verbs put acquiſitively, that is to ſay, with theſe tokens *to* or *for* after them, will have a Dative caſe: as, Non omnibus dormio, I ſleep not to all men. [c] Huic [a] habeo, non [b] tibi, I have it for this man, and not for thee.

To this Rule do alſo belong Verbs betokening

To
- Profit or diſprofit: as, Commodo, incommodo, noceo.
- Compare: as, Comparo, compono, confero.
- Give or reſtore: as, Dono, reddo, refero.
- Promiſe or to pay: as, Promitto, polliceor, ſolvo.
- Command or ſhew: as, Impero, indico, monſtro.
- Truſt: as, Fido, confido, fidem habeo.
- Obey, or to be againſt: as, Obedio, adulor, repugno.
- Threaten, or to be angry with: as, Minor, indignor, iraſcor.

Alſo Sum, with his compounds, except Poſſum: Alſo Verbs compounded with ſatis, benè and malè: as, Satisfacio, benefacio, malefacio: Finally, certain Verbs compounded with theſe Prepoſitions, Præ, ad, con, ſub, ante, poſt, ob, in, and inter, will have a Dative caſe: as, Præluceo, adjaceo, condono, ſubſideo, anteſto, poſthabeo, objicio, inſulto, interſero.

This

This Verb Sum, es, fui, may oftentimes be put for habeo, and then the word that ſeemeth in the Engliſh to be the Nominative caſe, ſhall be put in the Dative, and the word that ſeemeth to be the Accuſative caſe, ſhall be the Nominative: as, [a] Eſt [b] mihi [a] mater, I have a mother. Non [a] eſt [b] mihi [a] argentum, I have no mony. But if Sum be the Infinitive mood, this Nominative ſhall be turned into the Accuſative: as, Scio [b] tibi non eſſe [b] argentum I know thou haſt no mony.

Alſo when Sum hath after him a Nominative caſe, and a Dative, the word, that is the Nominative caſe, may be alſo the Dative: ſo that Sum may in ſuch manner of ſpeaking be conſtrued with a double Dative caſe: as, [a] Sum [b] tibi [b] præſidio, I am to thee a ſafeguard. Hæc res [a] eſt [b] mihi [bb] voluptati, This thing is to me a pleaſure.

And not onely Sum, but alſo many other Verbs may in ſuch manner of ſpeaking have a double Dative caſe; one of the perſon, and another of the thing: as, [a] Do [b] tibi veſtem [bb] pignori. [a] Verto hoc [b] tibi [bb] vitio. Hoc tu [b] tibi [bb] laudi [a] ducis.

The Accuſative caſe.

VErbs tranſitives are all ſuch as have after them an Accuſative caſe of the doer or ſufferer, whether they be Active, Commune, or Deponent: as, Uſus [b] promptos [a] facit. Fœminæ [a] ludificantur [b] viros. [a] Largitur [b] pecuniam.

Alſo verbs Neuters may have an Accuſative caſe of their own ſignification: as, Endymionis [b] ſomnium [a] dormis. [a] Gaudeo [b] gaudium. [a] Vivo [b] vitam.

Verbs of asking, teaching, and arraying, will have two Accuſative caſes; one of the ſufferer, and another of the thing: as, [a] Rogo [b] te [bb] pecuniam. [a] Doceo [b] te [bb] literas. [b] Quod [b] te jamdudum [a] hortor. [a] Exuo [b] me [bb] gladium.

The

The Ablative case.

ALL Verbs require an Ablative case of the instrument, put with this sign *with* before it, or of the cause, or of the manner of doing: as, [a]Ferit eum [b]gladio. [a]Taceo [b]metu. Summâ [b]eloquentiâ causam egit.

The word of price is put after Verbs in the Ablative case: as, [a]Vendidi [b]auro. [a]Emptus sum [b]argento. **Except these Genitives, when they be put alone without Substantives,** Tanti, quanti, pluris, minoris, tantivis, tantidem, quantivis, quantilibet, quanticunque: as, [b]Quanti [a]mercatus es hunc equum? Certè [b]pluris quàm [a]vellem. **Saving that after Verbs of price we shall always use these Adverbs,** Cariùs, viliùs, meliùs, **and** pejùs, **instead of their casuals.**

Verbs of plenty or scarceness, filling, emptying, loading, or unloading, will have an Ablative case: as, [a]Affluis [b]opibus. [a]Cares [b]virtute. [a]Expleo te [b]fabulis. [a]Spoliavit me [b]bonis omnibus. [a]Oneras stomachum [b]cibo. [a]Levabo te hoc [b]onere. **Likewise,** Utor, fungor, fruor, potior, lætor, gaudeo, dignor, muto, munero, communico, afficio, prosequor, impertio, impertior.

Verbs that betoken receiving, or distance, or taking away, will have an Ablative case, with à, ab, è, ex, **or** de: as, [a]Accepit literas [b]à Petro. [a]Audivi [b]ex nuncio. Longè [a]distat [b]à nobis. [a]Eripui te [b]è malis. **And this Ablative after Verbs of taking away, may be turned into a Dative:** as, [a]Subtraxit [b]mihi cingulum. [a]Eripuit [b]illi vitam.

Verbs of comparing or exceeding, may have an Ablative case of the word that signifieth the measure of exceeding: as, [a]Præfero hunc multis [b]gradibus, **I prefer this man by many degrees.** [b]Paulo intervallo illum [a]superat, **he is beyond the other but a little space.**

A Noun, or a Pronoun ſubſtantive, joined with a Participle, expreſſed or underſtood, and having none other word whereof it may be governed, it ſhall be put in the Ablative caſe abſolute: as, [a] Rege [b] veniente, hoſtes fugerunt, The King coming, the enemies fled. [a] Me [b] duce, vinces, I being captain, thou ſhalt overcome.

And it may be reſolved by any of theſe words, Dum, cùm, quando, ſi, quanquam, poſtquam: as, [a] Rege [b] veniente, *id eſt*, Dum veniret rex. [a] Me [b] duce; *id eſt*, Si ego dux fuero.

Conſtructions of Paſſives.

A Verb Paſſive will have after him an Ablative caſe with a Prepoſition, or ſometime a Dative of the doer: as, Virgilius [a] legitur [b] à me. [b] Tibi fama [a] petatur. And the ſame Ablative or Dative ſhall be the Nominative caſe to the Verb, if it be made by the Active: as, [a] Ego [b] lego Virgilium. [b] Petas [a] tu famam.

Gerunds.

GErunds and Supines will have ſuch caſes as the Verbs that they come of: as, Otium [a] ſcribendi [b] literas. Ad [a] conſolandum [b] tibi. [a] Auditum [b] Poetas.

When the Engliſh of the Infinitive mood cometh after any of theſe Nouns ſubſtantives, Studium, cauſa, tempus, gratia, otium, occaſio, libido, ſpes, opportunitas, voluntas, modus, ratio, geſtus, ſatietas, poteſtas, licentia, conſuetudo, conſilium, vis, norma, amor, cupido, locus, and others like, if the Verb ſhould be of the Active voice, it ſhall be made by the Gerund in di: And the ſame Gerund in di is uſed alſo after certain Adjectives: as, [a] Cupidus [b] viſendi. [a] Certus [b] eundi. [a] Peritus [b] jaculandi. [a] Gnarus bellandi.

When

When ye have an Engliſh of the Participle of the preſent tenſe, with this ſign *of* or *with*, coming after a Noun Adjective, it ſhall in Latine making be put in the Gerund in do: as, [a] Deſeſſus ſum [b] ambulando, I am weary of walking.

Alſo the Engliſh of the Participle of the preſent tenſe coming without a Subſtantive, with this ſign *in* or *by* before him, ſhall in Latine making be put in the Gerund in do: as, Cæſar [b] dando, [b] ſublevando, [a] ignoſcendo, gloriam [a] adeptus eſt. [b] In apparando totum hunc [a] conſumunt diem. And the ſame Gerund in do is uſed either without a Prepoſition, or with one of theſe Prepoſitions, A, ab, de, ē, ex, cum, in, pro: as, Deterrent [a] à [b] bibendo. [a] Ab [b] amando. Cogitat [a] de [b] edendo. Ratio bene ſcribendi [a] cum [b] loquendo conjuncta eſt.

THE Engliſh of the Infinitive mood, coming after a Reaſon, and ſhewing the cauſe of a reaſon, may be put in the Gerund in dum: as, Dies mihi ut ſatis ſit [a] ad [b] agendum, vereor, I fear that a whole day will not be enough for me to do my buſineſs.

The Gerund in dum is uſed after one of theſe Prepoſitions, Ad, ob, propter, inter, ante: as, [a] Ad [b] capiendum hoſtes. [a] Ob (*vel* [a] propter) [b] redimendum captivos. [a] Inter [b] cœnandum [a] Ante [b] damnandum.

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Supines.

THE first Supine hath his Active signification, and is put after Verbs and Participles, that betoken moving to a place: as, [a] Eo [b] cubitum. [b] Spectatum [a] admissi, risum teneatis amici?

The latter Supine hath his Passive signification, and is put after Nouns Adjectives: as, Dignus, indignus, turpis, fœdus, proclivis, facilis, odiosus, mirabilis, optimus, and such like. And the same Supine may also be turned into the Infinitive mood Passive; as it may be indifferently said in Latine, [a] Facile [b] factu, or, [a] Facile [b] fieri, Easie to be done. [a] Turpe [b] dictu, or [a] Turpe [b] dici, Unhonest to be spoken.

The Time.

NOuns that betoken part of time be commonly put in the Ablative case: as, [b] Nocte [a] vigilas. [b] Luce [a] dormis. But Nouns that betoken continual term of Time, without ceasing or intermission, be commonly used in the Accusative case: as, [b] Sexaginta annos [a] natus. [b] Hyemem totam [a] stertis.

Space of Place.

NOuns that betoken space between place and place, be commonly put in the Accusative case: as, [b] Pedem hinc nè [a] discesseris, Go not thou a foot from this place.

A Place.

NOuns Appellatives, or names of great places, be put with a Preposition, if they follow a Verb that signifieth In a place, To a place, From a place, or By a place: as, [a] Vivo [b] in Anglia. [a] Veni [a] per Galliam [bb] in Italiam. [a] Proficiscor [b] ex urbe.

In

In a place, or At a place, if the place be a proper name of the first or second Declension, and the singular Number, it shall be put in the Genitive case: as, [a] Vixit [b] Londini. [a] Studuit [b] Oxoniæ.

And these Nouns, Humi, domi, militiæ, belli, **be likewise used:** as, [a] Procumbit [b] humi bos. [b] Militiæ [a] enutritus est. [b] Domi [bb] bellíque notiosi [a] vivitis.

But if the place be of the third Declension, or the plural Number, it shall be put in the Dative, or in the Ablative case: as, [a] Militavit [b] Carthagini, or [bb] Carthagine. [b] Athenis [a] natus est. **Likewise we say,** [b] Ruri, or [bb] Rure [a] educatus est.

To a place, if the place be a proper name, it shall be put in the Accusative case without a Præposition: as, [a] Eo [b] Romam. **Likewise,** [a] Confero me [b] domum. [a] Recipio me [b] rus.

From a place, or by a place, if the place be a proper name, it shall be put in the Ablative case without a Præposition: as, [a] Discessit [b] Londino. [a] Profectus est [b] Londino *(vel* per Londinum*)* Cantabrigiam. Domus **and** Rus **be likewise used:** as, [a] Abiit [b] domo. [b] Rure [a] reversus est.

Impersonals.

A Verb Impersonal hath no Nominative case before him; and this word *it* or *there* is commonly his sign: as, Decet, It becometh. [a] Oportet [b] aliquem esse, There must be some body. But if he hath neither of these words before him, then the word that seemeth to be the Nominative case, shall be such case as the Verb Impersonal will have after him: as, [b] Me [a] oportet, I must. [b] Tibi [a] licet, Thou mayest.

Interest, refert, and est for interest, require a Genitive case of all casual words, except Meâ, tuâ, suâ, nostrâ, vestrâ, and cujâ, the Ablative cases of the

Pronouns possessives: as, [a] Interest [b] omnium rectè agere. [b] Tua [a] refert teipsum nôsse.

Certain Impersonals require a Dative case: as, Libet, licet, patet, liquet, constat, placet, expedit, prodest, sufficit, vacat, accidit, convenit, contingit, and other like. Some will have an Accusative case onely: as, Delectat, decet, juvat, oportet. Some beside the Accusative case will have also a Genitive: as, [bb] Nostri [b] nosmet [a] pœnitet. [b] Me [bb] civitatis [a] tædet. [a] Pudet [b] me [bb] negligentiæ. Miseret [b] me [bb] tui. [b] Me [bb] illorum [a] misereſcit.

Verbs Impersonals of the passive voice, being formed of Neuters, do govern such cases as the Verbs Neuters which they come of: as, [a] Parcatur [b] sumptui, Let cost be spared. Because we say, [a] Parcamus [b] pecuniæ, Let us spare cost.

A Verb impersonal of the Passive voice, hath like case as other Verbs Passives have: as, [a] Benefit multis [b] à principe. Yet many times the case is not expressed, but understood: as, Maximâ vi [a] certatur; *subaudi* [b] ab illis.

When a deed is signified to be done of many, the Verb being a Verb Neuter, we may well change the Verb Neuter into the Impersonal in tur: as, [b] In ignem posita est, [a] fletur.

A Participle.

PArticiples govern such cases, as the Verbs that they come of: as, [a] Fruiturus [b] amicis. [a] Consulens [b] tibi. [a] Diligendus [b] ab omnibus.

Here note that Participles may four manner of ways be changed into Nouns. The first is when the voice of a Participle is construed with another case then the Verb that it cometh of: as, [a] Appetens [b] vini, Greedy of wine.

The

The second, when it is compounded with a Præpoſition, which the Verb that it cometh of cannot be compounded withall: as, Indoctus, innocens.

The third, when it formeth all the degrees of Comparison: as, Amans, amantior, amantiſſimus. Doctus, doctior, doctiſſimus.

The fourth, when it hath no reſpect, nor expreſs difference of time: as, Homo laudatus, *A man laudable.* Puer amandus, *id eſt*, amari dignus, *A child worthy to be loved.* And all theſe are properly called Nouns Participials.

Participles when they be changed into Nouns require a Genitive caſe: as, [a] Fugitans [b] litium. [a] Indoctus [b] pilæ. [a] Cupientiſſimus [b] tui. [b] Lactis. [a] abundans.

Theſe participial voices, Peroſus, exoſus, pertæſus, have always the Active ſignification, when they govern an Accuſative caſe: as, [a] Exoſus [b] ſævitiam, *Hating cruelty.* [b] Vitam [a] pertæſus, *Weary of life.*

The Adverb.

ADverbs of quantity, time, and place, do require a Genitive caſe: as, [a] Multùm [b] lucri. [a] Tunc [b] temporis. [a] Ubique [b] gentium.

Certain Adverbs will have a Dative caſe, like as the Nouns that they come of: as, Venit [a] obviàm [b] illi. Canit [a] ſimiliter [b] huic.

Theſe Datives be uſed adverbially, Tempori, luci, veſperi: as, Tempori ſurgendum. Veſperi cubandum. Luci laborandum.

Certain Adverbs will have an Accuſative caſe of the Præpoſition that they come of: as, [a] Propiùs [b] urbem. [a] Proximè [b] caſtra.

Where note that Præpoſitions, when they be ſet without a caſe, or elſe do form the degrees of Comparison, be changed into Adverbs.

The Conjunction.

COnjunctions Copulatives and Disjunctives, and theſe four, Quam, niſi, præterquam, an, couple like caſes: as, [a] Xenophon & [b] Plato fuêre æquales. And ſometimes they be put between divers caſes: as, [a] Studui [b] Romæ & [bb] Athenis. Eſt [a] liber [b] meus & [bb] fratris. [a] Emi fundum centum [b] nummis & [bb] pluris.

Conjunctions Copulatives and Disjunctives, moſt commonly join like Moods and Tenſes together: as, [a] Petrus & Joannes [b] precabantur & [b] docebant. And ſometimes divers Tenſes: as, Et [b] habetur & [bb] referetur tibi à me [a] gratia.

The Preposition.

SOmetimes this Prepoſition in is not expreſt but underſtood, and the caſual word nevertheleſs put in the Ablative caſe: as, Habeo te [b] loco parentis; *id eſt*, [a] in [b] locò.

A Verb compound ſometime requireth the caſe of the Prepoſition that he is compounded withall: as, [a] Exeo [b] domo. [a] Prætereo [b] te inſalutatum. [a] Adeo templum.

The Interjection.

CErtain Interjections require a Nominative caſe: as, [a] O feſtus [b] dies hominis. Certain a Dative: as, [a] Hei [b] mihi. Certain an Accuſative: as, [a] Heu [b] ſtirpem inviſam. Certain a Vocative: as, [a] Proh ſancte [b] Jupiter. And the ſame Proh will have an Accuſative caſe: as, [a] Proh Deûm atque hominum [b] fidem.

FINIS.

GUILIELMI LILII
ad ſuos diſcipulos monita Padagogica,
SEU
CARMEN DE MORIBUS.

QUi mihi diſcipulus Puer es, cupis atque doceri,
Huc ades, hæc animo concipe dicta tuo.
Manè citus lectum fuge, mollem diſcute ſomnum:
Templa petàs ſupplex, & venerare Deum.
Attamen in primis facies ſit lota manúſque;
Sint nitidæ veſtes, comptáque cæſaries.
Deſidiam fugiens, cùm te ſchola noſtra vocârit,
Adſis; nulla pigræ ſit tibi cauſa moræ.
Me Præceptorem cùm videris, ore ſaluta,
Et condiſcipulos ordine quoſque tuos.
Tu quoque ſac ſedeas, ubi te ſediſſe jubemus;
Inque loco, niſi ſis juſſus abire, mane.
Ac magìs ut quiſque eſt doctrinæ munere clarus,
Sic magìs is clarâ ſede locandus erit.
Scalpellum, calami, atramentum, charta, libelli,
Sint ſemper ſtudiis arma parata tuis.
Si quid dictabo, ſcribes; at ſingula rectè;
Nec macula, aut ſcriptis menda ſit ulla tuis.
Sed tua nec laceris dictata aut carmina chartis
Mandes, quæ libris inſeruiſſe decet.
Sæpe recognoſcas tibi lecta, animóque revolvas;
Si dubites, nunc hos conſule, nunc alios.
Qui dubitat, qui ſæpe rogat, mea dicta tenebit;
Is, qui nil dubitat, nil capit indè boni.
Diſce puer quæſo, noli dediſcere quicquam,
Nè mens te inſimulet conſcia deſidiæ.
Sisque animo attentus: quid enim docuiſſe juvabit,
Si mea non firmo pectore verba premas?
Nil tam difficile eſt, quod non ſolertia vincat:
Invigila, & parta eſt gloria militiæ.
Nam veluti flores tellus nec ſemina profert,
Ni fit continuo victa labore manûs:
Sic puer, ingenium ſi non exerceat, ipſum
Tempus & amittit, ſpem ſimul ingenii.
Eſt etiam ſemper lex in ſermone tenenda,
Nè nos offendat improba garrulitas.
Incumbens ſtudio, ſubmiſsâ voce loquêris;
Nobis dum reddis, voce canorus eris.
Et quæcunque mihi reddis, diſcantur ad unguem;
Singula & abjecto verbula redde libro.
Nec verbum quiſquam dicturo ſuggerat ullum;
Quod puero exitium non mediocre parit.

Si

Si quicquam rogito, sic respondere studebis,
Ut laudem dictis & mereare decus.
Non linguâ celeri nimis, aut laudabere tardâ;
Est virtus medium, quod tenuisse juvat.
Et quoties loqueris, memor esto loquare Latinè;
Et veluti scopulos barbara verba fuge.
Præterea socios, quoties te cunque rogabunt,
Instrue; & ignaros ad mea vota trahe.
Qui docet indoctos, licèt indoctissimus esset,
Ipse brevi reliquis doctior esse queat.
Sed tu nec stolidos imitabere Grammaticastros,
Ingens Romani dedecus eloquii:
Quorum tam fatuus nemo, aut tam barbarus ore est,
Quem non autorem barbara turba probet.
Grammaticas rectè si vis cognoscere leges,
Discere si cupias cultiùs ore loqui;
Addiscas veterum clarissima scripta virorum,
Et quos autores turba Latina docet:
Nunc te Virgilius, nunc ipse Terentius optat,
Nunc simul amplecti te Ciceronis opus;
Quos qui non didicit, nil præter somnia vidit,
Certat & in tenebris vivere Cimmeriis.
Sunt quos delectat (Studio virtutis honestæ
Posthabito) nugis tempora contereré:
Sunt quibus est cordi, manibus, pedibúsvè sodales,
Aut alio quovis sollicitare modo:
Est alius, qui se dum clarum sanguine jactat,
Insulso reliquis improbat ore genus.
Te tam prava sequi nolim vestigia morum;
Nè tandem factis præmia digna feras.
Nil dabis aut vendes, nil permutabis emésvé,
Ex damno alterius commoda nulla feres.
Insuper & nummos, irritamenta malorum,
Mitte aliis; puerum nil nisi pura decent.
Clamor, rixa, joci, mendacia, furta, cachinni,
Sint procul à vobis; Martis & arma procul.
Nil penitus dices, quod turpe, aut non sit honestum;
Est vitæ, ac pariter janua lingua necis.
Ingens crede nefas cuiquam maledicta referre,
Jurare aut magni numina sacra Dei.
Denique servabis res omnes, atque libellos,
Et tecum quoties ísque redísque feres.
Effuge vel causas, faciunt quæcunque nocentem,
In quibus & nobis displicuisse potes.

FINIS.

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